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27 July 1983

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AFRICAN DISAPPOINTMENT WITH UNCTAD CONFERENCE REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jul 83 p 1593

[Article by Shada Islam]

[Text] Shada Islam reports from the Yugoslav capital on the frustrations and disappointment felt by African and third world delegates at the conclusion of the four-week conference.

VERY FEW weary negotiators who attended the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD VI) in Belgrade, Yugoslavia last month went home with any sense of accomplishment.

For most — especially the discontented African diplomats who had very little to show for the four weeks they spent at the gigantic Sava Centre in Belgrade — the discussion on trade and aid issues in Belgrade were particularly frustrating. Third World demands for changes in world economic structures were rejected as "too ambitious and unrealistic" by most western delegates. Instead, the industrialised nations made vague commitments to fighting protectionism and increasing aid flows to the countries of "the South". "Our sense of helplessness is greater than ever before," said one West African diplomat at the end of the month long session. Even the very mild final statement warning industrialised countries that "the reactivation of the growth process in the developing countries will not come about merely from the trickle-down effect of growth developed countries," was denounced as "too negative, one-sided and in places too ideological to be acceptable," by the United States representative.

The final statement was expected to be issued as a more ambitious "Belgrade Declaration" until it became clear that "the North" did not agree with the views being voiced by the Third World spokesman on economic affairs, Mr. Kenneth Dadzie.

Delegates then opted for a simple statement which was finally adopted by "consensus", with the United States dissociating itself from the views expressed by other delegates. Britain, West Germany and Japan echoed similar reservations but decided to back the statement in a "spirit of compromise".

The very modest results of the conference were denounced by all Third World delegates, with the spokesman for the Third World group, Mr. Abdillahi Said Osman (from Somalia) warning that "the conference had failed to live up to the expectations reposed on it by the world community". He pointed out grimly that UNCTAD had "missed a historic opportunity to contribute meaningfully to world development and recovery. The responsibility for this," he continued, "rested squarely with the developed countries." Mr. Osman also explained why the developing countries who had come to Belgrade with a wide-ranging list of demands finally accepted the very meagre offer drawn up by the industrialised countries. The compromise had been accepted, he said, in the cause of "international co-operation which could not suffer another setback". The Third World had decided to adopt whatever emerged from UNCTAD and build on this basis both within UNCTAD and in other available fora.

These brave words could not, however, mask the very real frustration of most Third World delegates who went into the negotiations with hopes of seeing some real

changes in the "the North's" approach to world trade and aid problems. The industrialised nations, however, refused to budge from their very conservative analysis of the international economic situation already reflected in the statement issued after their recent meeting in Williamsburg. In other words, they stressed that economic recovery was "firmly on the way" and not just showing "tentative signs" as suggested by the Third World. And, they warned, recovery could not be helped along by eliminating protectionist barriers. These would fall "automatically" once Western economies returned to their pre-crisis performance levels.

Third World countries argued that signs of recovery currently visible in the West were still too faint to be considered permanent. They warned that economic activity could be endangered by high tariff barriers which prevented their exports from entering the industrialised markets. "The brunt of the crises had fallen most heavily on developing countries, particularly the least developed states, most of which are located in Africa," said one developing country spokesman. But, the industrialised nations appeared to be too engrossed in their ideological arguments to hear their pleas for help.

Most of the wrangling in Belgrade focused on the working of the final text on trade issued by the conference. Frustrated African diplomats pointed out that the trade issues being discussed were of marginal interest to African countries "who did not trade in manufactures". Most African delegates watched from the sidelines as the Latin American and Asian countries argued in favour of a "rollback" in Western protectionism and finally, under pressure from "moderates" within their group accepted a compromise formula which urges Western nations to "strictly adhere to the standstill provisions they had accepted in particular concerning imports from developing countries."

Only meagre progress was made on the aid and commodities questions of specific interest to African nations attending the conference. The meeting did little more than reconfirm an earlier Western commitment to give 0.7 per cent of GNP as aid to the developing countries by 1985. The conference also recognised that aid flows to the least developed states should be

doubled by 1985 and that the 0.15 per cent of GNP as aid to the LDC's should be met by 1985 "or as soon as possible thereafter". The United States which has not accepted the target refused to do so at the meeting in spite of pressure from other Western countries.

Similar resistance to Third World demands for a Western commitment to increasing the resources of the World Bank's soft loan wing, the International Development Agency, was shown by delegates. There is agreement, however, on the need to study "the scope for an expansion by five per cent in real terms" of the World Bank's lending programme for 1985.

The explosive question of Third World debt was dealt with almost peremptorily by Western delegates. The industrialised nations refused to consider Third World pleas for generalised debt relief but promised to "respond positively" to requests from individual Least Developed Countries for an alleviation of their debt burden resulting from official loans.

African delegates were also angry at the way in which their demands for commodity stabilisation measures were handled. The meeting urged all countries to ratify The Common Fund as quickly as possible but failed to take any stand on African demands for the setting up of a new facility to finance Third World export earning shortfalls. The European Community, which had announced that it would extend its special system for the stabilisation of ACP export earnings to other Least Developed states, had to take back its words once it became clear that West Germany and Britain opposed such a move.

African frustration at the contents of the final package turned to fury during the final hours of the marathon. A number of diplomats stressed that the final statement should contain a specific reference to Africa as "the Least Developed Continent". When this was refused in the name of "Third World solidarity" by other Third World countries, some African diplomats called for a walkout, or failing that a separate African statement of disappointment at the end of the meeting. In the end, however, most African countries rallied to Said Osman's call for unity and solidarity. But, they did so with regret and misgiving.

NEED TO ESTABLISH ALL-AFRICA LIBERATION ARMY DISCUSSED

London AFRICA NOW in English Jul 83 pp 47-48

[Article by Rahman Mohammed Babu: "Africa and the Nuclear Bomb"]

[Text]

In his farewell speech at the 19th OAU Summit in Addis Ababa the outgoing secretary-general is reported to have appealed to the Heads of State and Government for the development of nuclear armament in Africa in order to counter South Africa's nuclear threat. Some may dismiss this as mere rhetorical balderdash, especially when it is realised that the OAU is the least qualified agent for such a task since it has no state power necessary for such a gigantic project. Secondly, he did not address his appeal to any particular government or governments who might have the capacity for such an undertaking.

Others may interpret his call as the desperate cry in the wilderness of a frustrated intellectual divorced from the realities of the concrete world of advanced technology and superpowers. Yet how many in Africa will share his sentiment if only because it is a necessary subject about which to talk and a necessary deterrent to the powers-that-be who take Africa's weakness too much for granted?

But a more pertinent question is not whether Africa can or cannot develop its own nuclear capability or under what agency it should be carried out. We have quite a respectable number of nuclear physicists already engaged in some exciting nuclear experiments and it should not be difficult to multiply them a hundredfold in a few years through intensive training. We also have enough material and financial resources (if we do away with luxury spending) which can be mobilised for the purpose. The interesting question is: Do we need nuclear capability to counter South Africa's intransigence? The answer depends on what type of struggle we think is necessary for the elimination of South Africa's racist menace.

There are two ways to confront South Africa. One is by forming an All-African Army comprising professional military elements from every African country; or by recruiting volunteers from among the millions of our angry youth from all over Africa and training them into an Army of Liberation which would march South and overwhelm the enemy; or by a combination of both the existing professionals and volunteers to be paid for by a special fund contributed by all African countries. This is frontal confrontation.

The other way is through guerrilla armed struggle conceived by South Africans, manned by South Africans, led and directed by South Africans themselves. This second type will be initiated and fought from within the country itself, with military action mostly in the rural areas, and political and economic struggle (sabotage, strikes, etc) in the urban areas.

The first kind of confrontation is the conventional way in which states either declare war against each other or send mercenaries to fight their wars for them. In this situation every country involved is a legitimate target. Here, the bigger the fire-power the better the chances of winning the war. Nuclear power being the ultimate in fire-power it is natural for every potentially warring state to aspire for more of it in order to be in a position to undermine its potential enemy. The South African racists envisage the outcome of their confrontation with the rest of Africa to be of this type. Hence their quest for nuclear superiority in Africa.

South African revolutionaries, however, view their struggle from the point of view of the second type of war: guerrilla armed struggle. In this type of war, the lighter and simpler the military equipment the greater the mobility and better the chances of victory. This type of war depends on the

morale, ingenuity, training, resilience and perseverance of the guerrilla rather than simply on his fire-power. Nowhere was this fact proved more resoundingly than in the Vietnam struggles of the 1950s and 1960s. The Vietnamese guerrillas were confronted with the most advanced and overwhelming French and US fire-power against which they pitted their simple rifles and sub-machine guns. Yet the French and US military might was eventually and ignominiously defeated and the Vietnamese people triumphed.

This type of war, moreover, is fought, as it were, in the womb of the monster; it is fought within the country and nuclear strength becomes useless under the circumstances. The guerrilla is at once everywhere and nowhere. He sees you but you cannot see him or her. Of the 20m Africans in South Africa at least one-third are potential recruits in the guerrilla army. This is the most dynamic atomic and hydrogen energy the masses have in their possession. What Africa can do is to supply them with arms and they will do the delivering themselves. In the meantime, liberation leaders must concentrate in giving these young revolutionaries intensive training not only in the military field but in political organisation, mobilisation and in leadership.

Such trained cadres must not be wasted in blowing up police depots and in dying uselessly on the gallows. A guerrilla is first and foremost a leader of his or her people, unlike any other fighting cadre. One guerrilla's life is worth one hundred enemy soldiers and must not be wasted in spectacular but essentially counter-productive actions.

A guerrilla is trained to lead a military assault, an industrial strike action as well as a peasant revolt. He is trained to educate the people politically: to be a champion of their cause — any cause as long as it is not against the general interest of the people.

He is trained to analyse the situation clearly in a concrete way and to synthesise the divergent appraisals by the people of the realities that confront them and to articulate those divergent views in a systematic and well-defined world outlook consistent with the revolutionary needs of the people. A guerrilla is a special asset of the people. That is why he is worth more than a hundred soldiers.

The outgoing secretary-general's final appeal would have been more to the point if he had called on the liberation fighters to step up their vigilance, intensify the training of the cadres, learn to persevere in the struggle till final victory; and he should have appealed to his bosses to stop quibbling over petty issues or non-issues such as the artificial borders which none of the young generation of rising Africa recognise anyway. The young African regards the borders as the one single obstacle that keeps Africa prehistoric and weak. The secretary-general, alas, was more preoccupied with nuclear ambitions.

This does not mean that Africa should ignore the nuclear potential in our future industrial and agricultural modernisation. It does mean, though, that nuclear armament is out of the question and it will be sheer madness to embark on those kinds of project.

Our struggle as independent states is to advance our industry and agriculture in order to serve the immediate needs of the people. Nobody in this modern world can reoccupy Africa as in the old days. For one thing it is not necessary. Neo-colonialism has different ways of colonising us and at less cost. For another, it is impossible to occupy an unwilling people in this day and age. The danger is internal, not external. Unless the people are well-fed, well-clothed and well-housed there is always the danger of atomic explosion from within. This is what Africa should address itself to as a matter of urgency ●

CHINESE YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS LOBATSE, KANYE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Motshegetsí Masoba]

[Text] GABORONE, JUNE 15: The Chinese Communist Party Youth delegation which is currently visiting Botswana as guests of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party yesterday visited Lobatse and Kanye.

At Lobatse, the delegation had a short stop-over at the Lobatse Secondary School to greet students and teachers. They then went to the Botswana Meat Commission where the Chinese visitors were warmly received by the Chairman, Mr T. Madisa.

The delegation was then guided on a tour of the BMC complex by the Acting Works Manager, Mr W. Beerhalter. After the tour, the Assistant Minister of Agriculture Mr G.U.S.

Matlhabaphiri presented the delegation with a memento of long polished horns joined together by a leather strap with a "BMC" engraving.

In presenting the horns, Mr Matlhabaphiri, who was also accompanying the delegation on the trip, noted that the cattle industry was one of the back bones of Botswana's economy.

The horns were received by the leader of the delegation, Mr He, who is also the Vice President of the All-China Youth Federation and Secretary of the Secretariat for the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Mr He said the horns would be placed at the reception to the headquarters of the Youth wing

of the Chinese Communist Party in Peking.

The visiting delegation then proceeded to Kanye where they toured the premises of the Rural Industries Innovation Centre (RIIC). At Kanye, the Chinese delegation was greeted by jubilant members of the BDP.

They were led in their tour of the RIIC by the General Manager, Mr K. Moremi, who took them to carpentry workshops, windmill test sites and showed them many creations like biogas digesters, solar water disinfectors, ovens and the tannery.

The most interesting section, as most of them indicated was the tannery, where the man in charge, Mr R.G. Kgasa explained how leather was treated in solutions made of water mixed with powders from local trees like Mogonono, Serogabaloi, Motsitsane, Seswagadi and Monyena.

The delegation was later led to a complex of new BDP offices in the village and introduced there to members and councillors of the BDP.

The delegation also comprises Mr Zhou, the Deputy Head of the General Office of the All-China Youth Federation, Mr Yuan, the Deputy Head of the Research Group of Political Economy in the League School under the CYL committee and Mr Zhang, the Staff of the international Liaison Department of the CYL Central Committee and English Interpreter.

CSO: 3400/1622a

PRESIDENT COMPLETES TOUR OF NORTHEAST

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] **FRANCISTOWN, JUNE 27:** The President, Dr Q.K.J. Masire completed his tour of north-eastern Botswana, reassured that the people's "unity of purpose" and "sense of self reliance" would see them through the present economic difficulties currently facing the country.

Speaking at a public meeting here before his departure for Gaborone yesterday Dr Masire noted that despite the adverse effects that the current drought was having in humans and livestock, the people of the North East "still hold their heads high, doing everything to cope with the situation."

Dr Masire pointed out that while the Government was carrying over to this year, the drought relief programme, "what is important is that the Government and people of Botswana, are not wholly dependent on foreign assistance in this regard; they are doing much more to be self-reliant."

This spirit of self-help was well pronounced in all the villages that he visited in the District, he said.

"Throughout my tour, I was warmly received by the people of the District and impressed by their appreciation of Government's effort to alleviate their situation."

The President also spoke on a number of issues of direct interest to the people of Francistown.

For example, he disclosed that consideration was being given to the establishment of another hospital in here.

"It will be the biggest hospital in the country with 360 beds and 35 doctors," he said.

The hospital would be used as a referral hospital for all cases in the northern part of Botswana, explained the President.

"Its construction costs are estimated at P24 million, excluding P12 million for equipment.

"Actual construction work is expected to start early next year, all other things being equal," he added.

Dr Masire pointed out that it should be clear that this town had everything going for the better when Selebi-Phikwe was experiencing an investment problem and Gaborone and Lobatse, eater shortage.

He shared the people's feelings that the problems of Selebi-Phikwe were of national concern and that their solution may require sacrifices on the part of the nation.

"Let us hope, however, that when that time comes, the sacrifices will be shared equitably."

Dr Masire also disclosed that a nucleus of the Railway Headquarters has been started in Francistown since 1981/2.

At present, the number of personnel is about 30 officials, he said.

"The personnel and commercial disciplines of the railway in Botswana are now controlled from these headquarters. With the increasing activity of the railway take over project, additional department offices will have to be added to the existing organisation," he said.

The President explained that as requirements of trained manpower for running the

Railway in Botswana would require greater localisation, it was proposed to centralise training in different disciplines in the existing Headquarters complex in Francistown.

Dr Masire also reiterated his announcement of August 1980, that a northern abattoir would be located in this town.

"This decision still stands, subject to any review, considered to be in the national interest."

Earlier the President described his visit to the North East District as "part of a democratic process" of consulting the people regarding their daily problems and aspirations.

"This should be expected in a country running a representative democracy like we do.

"A representative must be constantly in touch with the people he represents, otherwise it would be difficult for him to project their point of view and to safeguard their interests."

Dr Masire said as President, the whole country was his constituency which he had to visit whenever circumstances permitted.

He thought it proper to meet the residents of Francistown because the town hosts the headquarters of the North East District. **BOPA**

GABORONE TO BE DIVIDED INTO TWO NEW CONSTITUENCIES

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Mike Olivier]

[Text] GABORONE, JUNE 25: The Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, has disclosed that Gaborone was to be divided into two new constituencies, Gaborone South and Gaborone North. He added, however, that, the boundaries of the new constituencies had not yet been decided.

Mr Mmusi who was officially opening a BDP seminar at the Thebe Primary School in Gaborone, pointed out that because of the new constituencies, it would be necessary to draw up a new up-dated roll.

He therefore urged people to register themselves especially as the elections were drawing near. He urged in particular those who had turned 21 recently and would be voting for the first time.

The Vice President pointed out that Councillors and MPs once elected, in a democratic state, were not expected to remain in those positions for life.

He said a selection committee should look at the record of the incumbent and if they felt someone could do a better job, should have no hesitation in nominating him or her for the post.

Minister Mmusi said such seminars should be held regularly for party members to acquaint themselves with party policies and objectives.

He said it was not only the President and ministers who made laws or decisions, but all BDP members should participate in policy - and decision making through meetings where MPs.

Councillors and Members consulted and discussed issues.

The BDP was holding two other seminars in Gaborone this weekend, the others are at Broadhurst and the YWCA. The seminar at the Thebe Primary School is being attended by over 100 BDP members from Bontleng, Extension Two, Old Naledi and White city.

The Vice President was welcomed to the seminar by Councillor L.G. Mokgobelelo and Councillor Gaborone gave a vote of thanks.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC SURVEY--Tutume, June 9: A survey is to be conducted here, on information on economic production. It is to be conducted by the Tutume Rural Industrial Office, with the help of the Institute of Adult Education as well as students from the University of Botswana and extension workers. The survey will cover several areas of the North Central District and will commence on June the 20th. It will cover the Bokalaka, Nata, Gweta, Lephasha and Tonota areas and it is scheduled to end on the 31st of July. The aims and objectives of the survey are to find the extent and nature of non-farming production activities; to explore possible areas of production that can generate income; to find out the producers' level of skills so that in future, proper organised technical and managerial skills can be provided; to explore raw materials and constraints faced by producers and to look for possible substitutes available. The Rural Industrial Officer Mr H. Bernard told BOPA that the survey would serve as a basic essential tool to help directing financial, training, marketing and organisation in the rural industrialisation programme. He explained that the survey was not only planned to cover the craft section but also sections like garment production, metal works, carpentry, building materials as well as a host of other activities in which the Rural Industrial Officer to direct and concentrate his activities to the area. He further noted that the findings would also serve in basic information for extension workers to help better direction assistance. The Rural Industrial Officer further noted that the National Development Plan five emphasised the need for first priority to be given to rural industrialisation programmes and its twin goals, employment creation and income generation. [Text]
[Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jun 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/1622a

DETAILS ON LNG RACE WITH NIGERIA GIVEN

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 22 Jun 83 p 7

[Text]

LNG CONNECTIONS. President François Mitterrand probably brought some good news to President Paul Biya during his 20-21 June state visit to Cameroun: France has decided to throw its weight behind the US\$4-5bn Kribi liquefied natural gas scheme. Construction work could begin by mid-1984, with the first LNG shipments reaching Western Europe by 1990. Cameroun may now beat Nigeria in the race to become sub-Saharan Africa's first LNG producer.

A final decision on Kribi was put off last summer when the French consultant, *Franlab*, an affiliate of the *Institute Français du Pétrole* (IFP), reported that officially-proven recoverable reserves were not as large as originally reckoned: until mid-1982 it was common to hear in industry circles the figure of 200bn cubic metres. *Franlab* trimmed this by about half, of which 70-75bn cubic metres was estimated to be in the northern Rio del Rey region held by the French state-controlled oil group, *Elf Aquitaine*, and *Shell's* US subsidiary *Pecten*. The southern concessions offshore of Kribi belonging to *Mobil* and the second French national oil group, *Compagnie Française du Pétrole* (CFP-Total), were said by *Franlab* to contain only 25-30bn cubic metres. We understand that these figures were the most pessimistic advanced by *Franlab*. Reserves currently certified are well over the 100bn cubic metres referred to by *Franlab*.

Over the past six months high-level meetings have been held between Camerounian authorities and interested oil companies and public utilities to discuss questions of price, indexation formulas, production levels, finance and fiscal legislation. Most basic points of principle have already been settled, though some technical questions remain unresolved. *Samuel Libock*, chief executive of Cameroun's state oil company, *Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures* (SNH), was in Paris at the end of May to put the final touches on an agreement with the French.

A study group was set up a few years back under the name of *Société d'Etudes du Gaz de Cameroun* (SEGAZCAM) to bring the scheme to fruition: *Elf*, CFP-Total, *Mobil*, *Pecten* and SNH each have a 20% equity holding. Negotiations for a consortium to exploit the gas have been tough. In particular, we understand that Cameroun is intent on raising its equity share to between 25% and 30% and would like one of the four western groups to drop out. So far, all have indicated their wish to stay. *Agip* of Italy has even knocked on the door. And three of western Europe's largest public utilities, *Gaz de France*, *Ruhrgas* of West Germany and Italy's SNAM have established a consortium to bid for Kribi gas. A final agreement is not expected to be signed for LNG purchases before 1984 or even 1985.

The Kribi complex is to be designed for an export capacity of 5bn cubic metres a year, giving Kribi a productive life of at least

18 years. New reserves will probably be discovered so that the Kribi plant will be able to function for close to 30 years.

France's *Technip* is to supply the liquefaction unit, a contract it snatched from under the nose of *Air Products* of the US. A plethora of contracts are up for grabs. Not surprisingly the Camerounians appear to be asking western countries for soft credit. A group of French banks are to make about US\$800m available to back France's participation. *Citibank* will probably mobilise US financial sources for US industrial participation.

The final price tag is liable to be way over US\$4-5bn. Cameroun wants to make Kribi the centre-piece for regional development in the disinherited southern part of the country. A major port facility is to be built to export the region's substantial tropical hardwood resources, and eventually iron ore.

Mitterrand will be seeking to reap as many political dividends from the "special conditions" which his administration is about to grant Cameroun for its LNG. Over the past year, there has been grumbling in sub-Saharan francophone countries that Paris gave a "political" price to Algeria for its LNG but had yet to make a similar gesture to one of them.

CSO: 3400/1592

BRIEFS

'RIGOUR' BUDGET--President Paul Biya of the Cameroon has presented to the national assembly a budget of 520,000m. CFA francs (\$1.37bn.) for the 1983/84 year. The proposed increased in expenditure over the 1982/83 year is 26.8 per cent. Remarkably, the entire expenditure will be financed through domestic sources, officials said, and without the imposition of additional taxes. The recurrent budget takes 326,000m. CFA francs (\$858.6m.), while 194,000m. CFA francs (\$511m.) will be devoted to capital investment. President Biya said that "Realism, rigour and continuity constitute the three main characteristics" of the budget. He said that it was through "rigorous management of public finances and the public sector's harnessing of the principal factors of economic activities" that Cameroon was able to maintain its GNP growth rate for the 1981/82 year at 20 per cent (reduced by a 13.5 per cent inflation rate to 5.5 per cent in real terms). The GNP should increase by 19.3 per cent, to 2,430,000m. CFA francs (\$6,400m.) in the current financial year, and by 19.8 per cent to 2,911,000m. CFA francs (\$7,677m.) in the 1983/84 year. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 4 Jul 83 p 1567]

CSO: 3400/1592

LE MONDE REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CHAD

PM110910 Paris LE MONDE in French 10-11 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

[Dominique Dhombres dispatch: "Rout in Chad"]

[Excerpts] Ndjamená--In the air-conditioned room of a restaurant in the capital the French ambassador dined, as if nothing was happening, with the health minister and the chairman of the National Consultative Council--the embryonic parliament set up by President Hissein Habre. The Chadian guests were putting on a good front. "We know how to conceal our anxiety here, but it may be because we are beyond panic. We have seen so many things!" a priest who has lived in the country for a long time said with a sigh. A little later the French ambassador's guests were alone again, looking out over magnificent scenery on a terrace overlooking the Chari River. They ordered champagne. As they were with a foreigner they tried to look relaxed, and even happy, but their hearts were not in it.

According to an eye-witness who had come from Abeche--the main city in the eastern part of the country--Mr Habre's troops began to leave the city in a disorderly way on Friday 8 July in the afternoon. The soldiers piled into trucks, taking with them their families and numerous packages. However no artillery fire or even fire from light weapons was perceptible.

Real panic seized the regular troops at the announcement of the forthcoming arrival of former President Goukouni Queddei's forces, supported by Libya and served by impressive logistics. The city of Biltine, north of Abeche, is apparently already in rebel hands. The fall of Abeche, which could take place without any fighting, owing to the government forces' disorganization, seemed imminent this Saturday morning.

That would be a very bitter blow and perhaps the beginning of the end of Mr Habre's government. France was probably a little late in reacting to the Chadian president's distress calls. The rout of the regular forces can be explained by the enemy artillery's firepower. Soldiers with only light weapons were heading for a massacre and they knew it. After the disastrous experiences of Faya-Largeau and Oum-Chalouba, they preferred not to repeat the operation.

Nonetheless a Chadian armed forces plane landed in Abeche late Friday morning after going to fetch around 100 men from Sarh in the extreme south of the country. What can be achieved by these 11th-hour soldiers with fairly rudimentary equipment who have come to help a fleeing garrison?

The situation in Ndjama is now fairly precarious. Plans to evacuate French nationals have been drawn up. In case of need 2 paratroopers could be sent from the bases which France has in the Central African Republic. A floating bridge could thus be set up in several hours to enable the crossing of the Chari River which separates Ndjama from the border city of Kousseri in Cameroon. Zodiac inflatable boats would also be sent to monitor the operation and to fish out adventurous people who might try to swim across. The Cameroon authorities, for their part, have begun to make preparations to face a possible influx of refugees.

Rumors spread quickly in Ndjama. The existence of evacuation plans for foreign nationals is beginning to become known. On the other hand, possibly out of pride, the inhabitants are reporting "fierce fighting" in Abeche, which only exists in their imagination.

The regular forces are trying to regroup in the cities closest to Ndjama, El Ati and Moussoro. These are the last barriers to the east and north of the road to the capital. This shortening of strategic lines might finally make it possible to use the equipment sent by France which has mainly remained in Ndjama for lack of logistical means: but the essential problem is now that of the morale of President Hissain Habre's troops.

CSO: 3419/1051

GUNT CHIEF OF STAFF INTERVIEWED

AB111025 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT
9 Jul 83

[Interview with the chief of staff of the National Liberation Army--name of chief of staff not given--date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Comrade General, after Gouro and Ounianga, the National Liberation [NLA] is now in Faya. What do these (?victories) represent?

[Chief of Staff] The capture of Faya by the NLA is indeed a major event. But this victory, the first offensive launched by our army, is only the first phase of our mission--the liberation of the Chadian homeland. In terms of military achievement, Faya is a major starting point. It is a strategic point for us because it is a strategic zone of African and even international importance. With Faya, we have a greater freedom of movement in our progress toward our objective, that is, the liberation of the south, a less difficult region as the landscape does not present many difficulties to our organization.

[Reporter] The malicious propaganda of the imperialist and reactionary forces all over the world speaks of Libyan aerial support and so on. What do you think about this?

[Chief of Staff] Of course, I think that this campaign, orchestrated by those who want support for the imperialism established in Ndjamena, cannot deceive anyone. What we want to say is that we have received logistic support from Libya. This means that we have received materiel with which to equip Chadians. The materiel is used by Chadians who are now familiar with its use. At present, anyone can come to inspect our units, to assess the so-called support.

On the day of the attack on Faya, surprisingly enough, members of the world voluntary medical team [Doctors Without Borders], including an American and delegates from brotherly countries, were present, and these witnesses can say whether they saw a single plane over Faya on that day. They are in a position to tell the whole world if we used a single plane or a soldier from among the so-called Libyan troops.

We cannot deny that our equipment was supplied by the Libyan revolution and that the equipment is being used by Chadians. I want to seize this opportunity again to reiterate my gratitude and thanks to the Libyan revolution which made it possible for us to carry out this operation. But, however important our materiel, our efficiency is essentially due to the determination of the men who are using the materiel, the NLA soldiers. Neither verbal threats nor any blackmail will stop them.

[Reporter] On the whole, the NLA appears to be like a great war machine.

[Chief of Staff] As I said earlier, heroism does not come with age. As you can notice yourself, since (?Ounianga) we have not given up an inch of the territory captured. Following our first offensive, it is (?obvious) that the NLA wants to carry out its operations in an efficient and well-coordinated way. The number of prisoners and the people we captured wandering around Faya, as well as the quantity of equipment seized from the enemy, are sufficient proof that though it is not a good war machine, it is at least a serious threat against imperialism.

[Reporter] As a matter of fact, you took many prisoners. Some time ago the figure announced was 1,500 men. This figure must have gone up by now. In fact, it is half the strength of the FAN that was captured?

[Chief of Staff] Well, you see my younger brother Idris Kebin, we do not have details on the FAN. However, the thing I am certain about is that the soldiers we captured, whether at Gouro, Ounianga, or here, are people we already knew to be somewhat disillusioned. Among them there are some who had to go to the front or face a death sentence. The same practice must be going on in other parts of Chad. They make the children--our children, our masses--go to war. So it is difficult to say exactly how many men the FAN will employ in future battles.

[Reporter] France is reported to be sending military equipment to Ndjamen.

[Chief of Staff] I think--and you know better than I--that the imperialist, fascist cartel does not want justice to prevail in Chad. I am, therefore, not surprised by the fact that one link of that imperialism--namely the Mitterrand government--should give assistance to Hissein Habren, who is his protege. I cannot assess the extent of the assistance, but I learned like you on the radio that considerable assistance has been sent to Ndjamen. I am waiting to see the equipment in the battle. In any case, it is no longer a threat to the NLA.

[Reporter] Do you have a message for the disillusioned ones still in the ranks of the national annihilation forces?

[Chief of Staff] Yes, as a piece of advice--in fact it is not a message, but a piece of advice--I will say that they have been able to assess the determination of the NLA. They have been able to assess their (?fanaticism); they have been able to assess their determination. So those elements who took part directly or indirectly in the fighting should no longer allow

themselves to be taken in because, no matter what, we will no longer let sentiments affect us. We want the liberation of Chad and there will be no complacency in our mission.

[Reporter] What message do you have for the NLA elements?

[Chief of Staff] I will first tell those in the center to get ready because from Faya I will find it easy to get in touch with them in order to achieve the much needed linkup necessary for us to set up a more coherent entity which will enable us to carry out our mission of liberation together. We urge them to be a bit more courageous and patient, for in the next few days, I think that I will make decisive contacts with them; and I call on them to entertain hope, for in the next few days, we will demonstrate that a linkup is possible; they will see this themselves. We are sparing no effort to carry out that linkup soon. We ask them to continue with their guerrilla efforts so that the linkup will be made possible.

CSO: 3419/1051

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE ONE OF MOST IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF CRISIS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3439, 11 Jun 83 p 1591

[Text]

IT IS WITH a grim weariness that one returns to the matter of Chad. For years this hapless republic has seemed to be a "loser" country, doomed by its own artificiality and too-profound contradictions to be able to establish a modicum of national unity or central administration to serve as a basis for a development effort in one of the poorest areas of the world. Now, once again, it is relentlessly capturing the headlines, because of the new successes of the forces of Goukhouni Weddeye, with apparent heavy backing from Libya, in extending their control over much of northern Chad (see page 1630).

When Hissen Habré's forces marched into N'Djamena on June 7 last year, it seemed as if there might be a chance for a new deal in Chad. But the manner of his coming to power — on the backs of assistance from Sudan, Egypt and the USA, who tend to see Chad not in terms of what is best for the Chadian people, but how best they may use it to counter the arch-enemy Gaddafi — left a bad taste.

Partisans of Habré felt that, as the toughest and most intelligent of the Chadian leaders, he had the best chance of success. His critics, however, pointed to his blood-stained ruthlessness, observing that what Chad needed, given its extreme diversity, was reconciliation, and Habré was the last person to provide it. On the other hand, the GUNT (Transitional Government of National Unity) of Goukhouni seemed such a mess that it almost looked as if Chad had no alternative.

What is astonishing is the way in which the conflict in Chad remains personalised as a power struggle between Goukhouni and Habré. It was the fact of this vendetta which caused Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, to refer disparagingly to the conflict in Chad as a *guerre des chefs*. Although, owing to the vacuum, there is a tendency for great powers to be sucked in, and it can easily and superficially be presented as a new cold war conflict in the third world (there may even be some people in Washington who sincerely believe that Habré is a pro-Western "good guy"), there is nothing ideological in what is going on in Chad.

If anything Habré, the shepherd's son, may be seen as more of a moderniser than the traditionalist Goukhouni, son of a chief. But all are now unfortunately judged by the company they keep. Thus Goukhouni has cast his lot with Tripoli. Habré's friends to date are Zaire (which has sent men and much needed aircraft), Egypt and France. Although a peace of sorts seems to have been patched up with Nigeria, it would be unusual for Nigeria to provide assistance at the moment (see page 1633). Another paradox is that both men are from the far north, from small minority ethnic groups, and in all probability neither would stand a chance of winning an election, should that remote day ever arrive. The key to survival in Ndjamena still seems to be the south, small in area but populous.

The attitude of France is one of the most important aspects of the present crisis. From the moment the Socialists came to power in 1981, one of the great unanswered questions has been whether they would actually seriously intervene militarily in Africa, in view of some of the criticisms formulated in the past of Giscard's reckless policy of intervention.

As we go to press, Paris has been sending substantial supplies of arms to Habré, with possibly some civilians to provide logistical support, but that is a long way from the kind of direct intervention, presumably in the form of troops that Habré, in his latest appeal to France, would seem to envisage. The Americans, loth to intervene themselves, would certainly be happy to see a French initiative. The situation of Habré's army would appear to be very serious. Talk of counter-attack seems to have withered away, and the main concern seems now to protect Abeché (which controls the supply line from the east), and the capital itself.

If the situation is that serious, the voices that counsel caution in Paris, for all kinds of reasons, must be legion. The precedent of the 1968-69 intervention, one of de Gaulle's last acts, which involved the Pompidou government in a weary process of disengagement, in which there were all kinds of political attacks on France's "new Vietnam", is still too recent in the memory. Giscard's intervention (part of his 'African gendarme' phase) was likewise ineffective and unpopular domestically. How much more should the Socialists not wish to be involved in foreign wars. Cheysson's statement on not wishing to emulate the US in Central America should clearly set the tone, despite the blandishments of the "co-operation lobby", spearheaded as ever by Houphouët-Boigny.

At the same time, the idea of "standing up to Gaddafi" does seem to be a rallying cry to attract a number of interested parties. The Libyan leader's isolation at the recent OAU summit in Addis Ababa, which many saw as his African humiliation, led to much speculation that he would try something in Chad. One feature of Addis Ababa was that there was virtually total acceptance of Habré as *de facto* ruler.

Now that Chad is once again becoming the cockpit of Africa, one wonders how long this will last. Happily there is an intact OAU, newly infused with the "Addis spirit" which, however reluctant it might be to re-enter the Chad hornet's nest, in view of past experience, could be well placed to receive some of the shocks, and prevent a dangerous internationalisation. Col. Mengistu, the new OAU Chairman, who has entered the fray to criticise Zaire's intervention, faces a major challenge here.

CSO: 3400/1653

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Kifle Djote in column: "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text] Serto Ader, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, comments that a speedy realization of our revolutionary objectives depends, in a large measure, on the exertion of co-ordinated efforts under a central guidance system to translate into deeds all the work plans laid down as pre-conditions for the establishment of the Party of the Working People. In an editorial comment, the paper notes with satisfaction that the necessary political, ideological and organizational structure has been laid down to assist the effective implementation of revolutionary programmes including the economic development campaign and the further strengthening of the nation's defence capabilities. It further calls on the working people to make use of their creative capabilities in all their respective spheres of endeavour as to obtain the maximum gains from their work.

In a leading front-page article, the same paper describes the recent 19th OAU Summit in Addis Ababa as an event of great significance to Africa having opened up a new chapter of struggle for the African peoples. Recalling that the holding of the 19th OAU Summit in Addis Ababa took place after a lapse of 15 months during which the pan-Africanist organization experienced the worst crisis in its history, the paper calls on member states to continue to put in more resolute efforts to ensure the upkeep of the Addis Ababa spirit in defence of the OAU and to hasten the development of the African peoples in cooperation with other international fora like the Non-aligned Movement.

Resounding Success

On the on-going ninth phase of the national literacy drive, the Amharic daily, Addis Zemen foretells a resounding success, judging from the spirit with which the campaign is being conducted. The paper writes in its editorial comment that both the campaign teachers and the adult literacy students are displaying ardent enthusiasm, totally committed to the task of eradicating illiteracy within a short time as possible.

Zemen also quotes the literacy evaluating teams dispatched to the different centres as saying that the ninth phase of the literacy drive is being

conducted most successfully on the basis of the vast experiences gained from the previous eight phases of the campaign. The paper believes that at the end of the campaign period, one and a half million people will be able to shake off the heavy burden of illiteracy and will also be able to have a bird's eye-view of elementary disciplines like hygiene and agricultural techniques in addition to the basic skills of reading and writing.

Another Amharic paper, the weekly Yesarietu Ethiopia, while admitting that impressive achievements have been scored during the past years of our revolutionary struggle, warns against complacency and urges the working people in all their respective places of revolutionary assignment to display yet greater revolutionary stamina to ensure the complete realization of our socialist construction efforts. It created the revolutionary leadership and COPWE for having charted out correct political, ideological and economic guidelines which, it said, have greatly assisted the working people to discharge their duties systematically and along a definitive course of action.

Writing in the same paper, Tekeste Ketema, singles out the urgency to make proper and continuous maintenance of feeder roads in the capital as among the pressing duties of the City Council, the UDA's and the entire residents of the city. The writer observes that our capital city being the seat of various regional and international organizations truly deserves the attention of all in ensuring its beauty as befits a national capital and also as part of building a transport network conducive to the efficient running of administrative affairs. Tekeste also calls upon Urban Dwellers' Associations, both at Higher and Kebele levels as well as the City Council to focus their attention to this important matter and ensure the proper upkeep of the feeder roads in the city.

In another article appearing in the same paper, Taye Berhanu reminds students to use the forthcoming summer vacation wisely and for worthwhile ends. Citing some of the worthwhile places where the students should spend their time, the writer refers to public libraries at the various kebeles and other places and advises them to display active involvement in revolutionary development activities at all levels. He also warns against the negative consequences of idly spending the coming long rainy season vacation.

The Oromigna newspaper, Berrissa, also devoted its editorial comment to the same subject reminding young students to remain aware of the heavy responsibilities entrusted to them in the on-going socialist construction efforts. The Arabic weekly, Al Alem, refers to the recently held national seminar on the implementation of the proclamation on the National Military Service as a prompt step in the right direction. In its editorial comment, the paper said the National Seminar on the National Military Service, by adopting pertinent resolutions and various decisions, has greatly assisted in paving the way for the youth of the country to have a clear concept of the programme and to participate in it in the interest of national defence, unity and the revolution.

Al Alem stresses that the aim of the National Military Service as very clearly stated by our revolutionary leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu, are

to strengthen the defence capabilities of the nation and to create a new generation imbued with consciousness and creativity, and not to launch any aggression against anyone as certain rumour-mongers tend to misinterpret it. The paper underscores that the primary aim of the National Military Service is to prepare the entire people of the country to be able to deter any enemy aggression in the event of such circumstances arising.

CSO: 3400/1628

FRENCH COOPERATION MISSION DONATES MILITARY EQUIPMENT

Libreville L'UNION in French 8 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ollo-Mombey: "France Donates Equipment to Gabonese Armed Forces"]

[Excerpt] A ceremony for the donation of equipment to the Gabonese armed forces by the French Military Cooperation Mission was held yesterday morning at the garage of the CCDG in Oloumi. This donation, which follows a first delivery of 27 Peugeot vehicles last February 12 at the Gaulle camp, was presented to General Idriss Ngari, chief of staff of the armed forces, by the French ambassador to Gabon, S.E. Pierre Dabezies.

It should be pointed out that this equipment, worth 500 million CFA francs, is part of the direct military aid granted for the year 1983 by France to Gabon.

This lot of equipment consists of 4 Peugeot 504 pick-ups for the Gabonese national navy; 6 Samo jeeps (new, experimental models) for the Gabonese air force based in Mvengue, the army and the state police force; and 800 Famas guns, complete with ammunition, i.e., 98,600 5.56 cartridges and 100,000 blank cartridges.

In a brief speech delivered on this occasion, the French ambassador to Gabon spoke of the cooperation which exists between our two countries. He also called attention to the fact that the equipment which was handed over to the Gabonese military authorities is brand new.

On his side, General Idriss Ngari, in the name of the head of state, commander-in-chief of the armed forces, in the name of the minister of national defense, and in his own name, wished to thank France for having offered this direct aid to the Gabonese armed forces. He then said that Gabon still expects military aid from France, while he also rejoiced in the fact that the Gabonese armed forces have always received new equipment from France, for example, the Famas guns, of which Gabon is one of the principal beneficiaries in the French-speaking countries.

Speaking of the equipment presented yesterday, the Famas guns are assault guns that replace individual arms and permit not only the firing of bullets but also the launching of grenades.

The Samo jeeps are light, all-purpose vehicles, i.e., designed to perform in the roughest conditions.

NEW BIMONTHLY MAGAZINE STARTS PUBLICATION

Libreville L'UNION in French 10 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Dukert Demeyo: "'The Militant': The Party Enjoys a New Press Organ"]

[Excerpts] "The Militant": this is the name of the new magazine which, as of last week, is swelling the lists of the publication in our country. This bi-monthly periodical, published by the Gabonese Press Cooperative under the direction of the permanent general delegation of the Gabonese Democratic Party, the sole party, is to appear the first and third Friday of each month. The magazine, according to the permanent general delegation, will not be a mouth-piece for the doctrines of the Gabonese Democratic Party, this role being delegated to the newspaper "Dialogue."

Why then "The Militant"? This question was answered by the permanent general delegate of the general secretary and founder of the Gabonese Democratic Party, Comrade Leon Auge, in an editorial he wrote on the first page. For Comrade Leon Auge, the purpose of this new magazine is two-fold. First, there is the desire to "make known the activities, often misunderstood by the general public, of all the organs of the party." He then went on to affirm that the magazine wishes to be "a cultural instrument at the service of all the members of the party, that is, of all the social strata of our country."

The permanent general delegate also emphasized in this editorial that there is no question of "irritating the reader" by mentioning, for example, articles already published in the daily national newspaper "The Union" or in the magazine "Weekly Information."

The first issue of "The Militant" is out and sells for 200 CFA francs. However, Comrade Leon Auge recognizes in his editorial that "our hopes will be realized when we see the circulation constantly increasing without obligatory purchases or subscriptions and when the number of pages in the magazine moves from 12 to 16 or 20 without the insertion of advertisements extracted by threats or at the price of a thousand manipulations."

12368

CSO: 3419/1013

ECONOMIC CLIMATE STILL 'DIFFICULT'

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3439, 11 Jul 83 p 1636

[Text]

● Announcing revenue proposals to raise a further 16m. dalasi, the Minister of Finance and Trade, Mr. S. S. Ceesay, said that these proposals, on top of the D135m. provided for in the 1982/83 revenue, estimates, should make for a balanced Budget, which takes into account the economic realities of The Gambia and the international economic situation.

Mr. Ceesay said that 1982/83 had been a better year for the country, because of good and evenly distributed rains, but the economic climate of the country was still difficult though he was happy to announce, that The Gambia had recently successfully concluded a one-year stand-by

agreement with the International Monetary Fund. The necessary conditions were being met although "with a great deal of sacrifice".

In 1982/83 Gross Domestic Product rose to D594m., a 21 per cent increase over the previous year's D491m.; *per caput* GDP increased from D782 to D922.

Although there had been a slight decrease in the cost of imports, down from D222.7m. to D218.9m., The Gambia's external reserves had continued to be under severe pressure because a very low world price for groundnuts had counteracted the much improved groundnut harvest.

CSO: 3400/1653

GHANA

BRIEFS

POLICE HARASSMENT CURBED--Abidjan, 9 Jul (NAN)--The Ghana Government has ordered the police in the Ashanti region to stop the harassment of civilians in the area with immediate affect. The order followed reports of police harassment of civilians in the area. A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Abidjan reports that the government also directed all personnel of the regional police in Accra. [sentence as received] Quoting a government official, the DAILY GRAPHIC newspaper reported on Wednesday that all civilians in the area had been advised to demand search warrants from any policeman who insisted on searching them. [Text] [Samuel Ajibola] [AB091142 Lagos NAN in English 1135 GMT 9 Jul 83]

FRENCH FLOUR DONATION--Ghana has taken delivery of 3,000 tons of wheat flour from France. The flour, which is worth 200 million CFA, was given by the French Government to help solve the country's food problem. The presentation was made by the French Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Patrick O'Cornesse, and was received by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway. The secretary said the flour has come at an opportune time since there is virtually no flour in the system. Doctor Botchway assured the ambassador that the flour will be sold and the proceeds invested in projects to the mutually agreed upon by the two countries. [as printed] [Text] [AB302210 Accra Domestic Service in English 2145 GMT 30 Jun 83]

CSO: 3400/1635

PRESIDENT WEIGHS RESULTS OF 19TH OAU SUMMIT

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 15 Jun 83 p 4

[Text] Comrade President Joao Bernardo (Nino) Vieira, who returned early Sunday afternoon to Bissau after participating in the 19th OAU summit of head of state and government, weighed the results, referring to the principal resolutions which were adopted. He informed journalists of the meetings held with his African counterparts, with whom he brought up problems referring to our bilateral cooperation and "burning" issues on our continent and in the world.

Given the importance of his comments, we print them in their entirety:

In the first place, we can consider that in Addis Ababa, Africa found itself acting once again as a bloc, capable of making itself heard outside this continent. Union makes strength. It is on this basis that we salute the 19th OAU summit.

This summit was held at a particularly difficult time for the African continent, shaken by continental questions and the drought, and seriously feeling the effects of the pronounced world economic crisis. It is thus and in a moment which demands both reflection and judiciousness that African heads of state and government assumed the historic responsibility of not destroying our continental organization. However, its accomplishment was not in any way easy. It required many deliberations for an acceptable consensus to be reached. It is in this area that we must congratulate and pay tribute to the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] for its voluntary and temporary decision to not participate in the 19th summit, thus permitting continental unity to be maintained in spite of its sacrifice.

Referring to the 19th summit, I can only describe it as historic, not only because it came about after two unsuccessful attempts, but also and above all because of the importance of the political decisions, which showed the full maturity of our continent, in spite of the interference to which it is subjected from abroad. The Saharan people and the SDAR and its vanguard party, the POLISARIO Front, achieved a victory which we can consider historic. Of the 50 participating countries, Morocco, naturally, did not agree with the resolution which was adopted regarding the Western Sahara. This resolution exhorts the conflicting parties--or rather the Kingdom of Morocco and the POLISARIO Front--to enter into direct negotiations for a cease-fire; the goal is to create conditions necessary for the realization of a peaceful and just referendum, with a view toward the self-determination of the Western Saharan people. We consider this a "pro forma" in that when a people

decides to take up arms to achieve liberty and independence, it is immediately self-determining. Going back to the resolution on the Western Sahara which came from the 19th OAU summit, it must be emphasized that the group of member states present there demands that the referendum, which will occur under the auspices of the OAU and the United Nations, take place without a Moroccan administrative or military presence, or that of its repopulation colony which arose in the course of the "Green March."

Another subject which deserved special attention was the serious situation which exists in southern Africa. Africa has decided to join forces with the aim of sensitizing Western countries so they will pressure racist South Africa into turning over administrative and political power to SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The Chad question likewise deserved special attention at the 19th OAU summit. On this subject, we want to highlight the brilliant report presented by Secretary General Edem Kodjo, which allowed the member states present in Addis Ababa to learn about the mechanisms and the whole process which brought an African peace-keeping movement to Chad. This question, above all the role of this peace force in Chadian territory, was the cause of great, heated debates. Fortunately, good sense and political maturity reigned, and the participants rose above the question, with the countries that furnished troops being congratulated for the contribution they made to the OAU. Guinea-Bissau, along with Algeria, Kenya and Zambia, was equally congratulated for the efficiency displayed in its role as arbiter, a role which was conferred on it by our continental organization.

In Addis Ababa, we approved 14 resolutions during the course of the summit, some of which I have brought up, such as those on the Western Sahara and Namibia, and on our operating calculations. In the meantime, given that at this moment, the Sixth United National Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is being held in Yugoslavia, the 19th summit passed a resolution to carefully examine the studies and the most likely means of positively beginning the plan of action in Lagos. Without going on too long, it is only fair that I equally highlight the resolutions concerning Lesotho and the economic blockade which racist South Africa is imposing on it, with the consequent request for sanctions against the apartheid regime.

The Middle East, being just as much of a hot spot in all international affairs, was discussed, and the Addis Ababa summit passed a resolution in which it condemns the illegal and criminal occupation of Arab territories by the Zionist regime, recognizing the PLO as the only legitimate spokesman for the resolution of the serious crisis which exists in the region.

Considering the question of refugees, a problematic one which has been increasingly accentuated by the acuteness of the political, economic, and social crisis in Africa, the world, and especially our continent; and keeping in mind the holding of the Second International Conference for Assistance to Refugees in Africa, the 19th summit decided to request urgent international assistance in a message to be sent to the next meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

The border dispute between Chad and Libya also had our attention, with a resolution being approved which preconizes the forming of an ad hoc committee whose primary objective is to put an end to this dispute, which in no way serves the interests of African unity.

The 10th summit discussed with great acuity the best form for application of the plan in Lagos, accentuating the necessity for its rapid application to allow our continent to overcome the many difficulties with which we are all familiar.

On leaving Addis Ababa after 2 days of uninterrupted work, meetings are continuing in the African Hall which include the election of the new secretary general and assistant secretaries general, as well as the determination of a date and location for the 20th OAU summit.

Before closing on this subject, I would like to express my admiration for Edem Kodjo and the excellent job he did as secretary general of the OAU, a job crowned by the brilliant activities report he gave to our assembly, for which it is only correct that we show our kindness and encouragement.

In closing, I would also like to add that, during the summit, I met with many of my African counterparts, to discuss not only bilateral but also international questions with particular emphasis on the African continent.

While I was with the Cape Verdian president, Comrade Aristides Pereira, we brought up subjects connected with the future of our relations, and especially those having to do with the controversial economics of our two governments, namely the Naguicave, the Moave, and the payment agreements. There is a desire for these problems to be solved, while having due respect for safeguarding the interests of our respective peoples.

Also, I brought up with Comrade Aristides Pereira the holding, in Bissau, of the next summit of heads of state and government of Portuguese African countries and agreed with him on several details concerning this event.

I also met with President Sekou Toure. During my meeting with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, we briefly touched on several points which have to do with our bilateral cooperation and the need for greater communication in various areas. The question of the controversy over our Maritime boundaries was brought up very frankly, with President Diouf having received full backing from the Senegalese Government for finding a solution to this problem as quickly as possible. I also had a beneficial meeting with President Samora Machel, which made possible a fruitful exchange of views on questions relating to the national reconstruction of our respective countries. I received a detailed briefing on the present situation in southern Africa, particularly that which especially concerns Mozambique and racist South Africa: Mr Machel described in great detail the latest aggression against his country by the apartheid regime.

Also in Addis Ababa I had the chance to have friendly conversations with Presidents Dawda Jawara of Gambia, Khouna Ould Haidalla of Mauritania, and Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo. This meeting allowed us to touch on the cooperation between Guinea and the Congo and the need for its rapid and effective growth. I received and spoke with the Angolan Minister of the Interior Alexandre Rodrigues, and it was decided that we would soon receive a delegation of the MPLA so that we can study problems having to do with our relations.

In closing, I would like to highlight the friendly manner in which the president of Mali received us in Bamako before we traveled with him to Addis Ababa. During our trip there and back, and even in the Ethiopian capital, we discussed the future of our cooperation, which we would like to be intense. President Moussa Traore will soon be sending to Bissau a party delegation led by the head of foreign relations of the Democratic Union of Malian People to discuss and decide, with our party leaders, the ways to guide the future of party relations. At the governmental level, we each noted a common interest in carefully examining these relations as much as possible.

Here is a summary of my 8 days out of the country, and I say once again that the 19th OAU summit was a success for fighting Africa.

12353

CSO: 3442/266

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM DPRK JOURNALISTS MEETING

MB160708 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] The world conference of journalists against imperialism and for friendship and peace, which ended in Pyongyang, North Korea, last weekend has condemned South Africa's recent invasion of Lesotho and expressed its hope that such shameful acts would never be repeated again. This was disclosed by Lesotho's delegate to the conference, the director of information, Mrs (Moroesi Agenbare), who returned home at the weekend.

The conference further observed that the tripartite military and economic alliance of the Pretoria regime, the United States, and Israel had been established to maintain a regime of fascist dictatorship in South Africa, and to destabilize both politically and economically the independent states in the area. Satisfaction was expressed over the inauguration of the Pan African News Agency [PANA] as an instrument of information serving Africa. Cooperation and news exchange between PANA and the existing nonaligned press agencies would thwart current damage which was being waged against the interests of nonaligned countries by the capitalist-controlled world information system.

The U.S. administration was called to stop its new war exercises in South Korea, withdraw its troops from that country, and abandon its tripartite alliance with Japan and South Korea, which threatened the peace and sovereignty of North Korea and the independent reunification of the peoples of Korea.

Addressing the delegates at a banquet in their honor, President Kim Il-song called on all progressive journalists to sharply expose imperialist activity for expansion of armaments. He reminded them of their responsibility to disseminate news of the just struggle of people fighting against imperialism and for peace and independence. To attain this mission, President Kim Il-song called on all progressive journalists to visit each other, share experiences, strengthen solidarity and closely cooperate and keep peace with each other in their professional activities.

The conference, which lasted from 2 July to 6 July, was attended by 170 delegations from 118 countries and 17 international organizations.

CSO: 3400/1645

MASERU SCORES JOHANNESBURG PAPER ON LLA

MB151342 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Continuing attempts to conceal the long established fact that Mr Mokhehle and his fellow mercenaries are staying in South Africa have become an oddity. Recently, the South African newspaper the RAND DAILY MAIL, which is notorious as a platform for the Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA], has once again made a futile attempt to wage tiresome propaganda, claiming that Mokhehle and the other mercenaries are living in Lesotho and not in South Africa.

It was only 2 days ago that the newspaper published extracts from a statement alleged to have been signed by Mokhehle and claiming that they were living in the mountains of Lesotho and not in South Africa or Botswana. It is said that the statement was issued to repudiate an earlier one which had been issued by other mercenaries such as Mokone, Rakuoane and Nteso. These have apparently caused a great deal of embarrassment within the ranks of the mercenaries by having asked the RAND DAILY MAIL to disclose that recent attacks in Lesotho had been launched by both from the Transkei and South Africa. The fact that these mercenaries attack from South Africa is not anything new, and it did not surface with the statement by Mokone and his colleagues. Over and above eye witness accounts of gunfire and mortar attacks launched from South Africa soil on numerous occasions, journalists such as Jethro Mortimer have also published their findings after investigating and establishing that bandits were indeed launching their attacks on Lesotho from South Africa.

Jethro Mortimer further gave the testimony of South African farmers along the border who confirmed that the bandits dared to go through their farms on their way to launch attack on Lesotho. Besides, mercenaries who are currently in police custody have given further evidence indicating how they are recruited, trained, and armed by South African soldiers. These facts are now universally known, and they will never be concealed no matter how feverishly the RAND DAILY MAIL attempts to do so. The paper is itself confused by the quagmire of contradictions which it finds itself administering.

It is only last week when it published a statement alleging that Mokhehle was in Botswana, yet only a few days thereafter it is alleging that he is living in Lesotho. In similar manner, no effort will ever succeed in concealing

the fact that the name LLA is an anonym for mercenaries employed by South Africa to topple the government of Lesotho under the pretext that this is a plan of the people of Lesotho. Even Mokhehle himself, whose name is also being used, has no control over the so-called LLA. Indeed, he is a virtual captive who cannot even venture out of South Africa because of his misdeeds. At best, the sickly traitor, whose health is beyond redemption, can only wait and stare at the plans of his masters. These facts will never be suppressed, and if the RAND DAILY MAIL believes it can do so, it has set itself an impossible task. That is all.

CSO: 3400/1645

LESOTHO

NEW MINISTER COMMENTS ON POLITICAL SITUATION

MB150856 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] The minister of information and broadcasting, the honorable Desmond Tsepo Sixishe, says the present political situation in the country is born out of Basotho's refusal to be conquered. Addressing a joint orientation course for volunteers coming to work in the country on the political situation in Lesotho, the honorable minister gave a brief outline of the history of politics in Lesotho until independence and after.

On church and politics, he said it is an open secret that the Catholic Church had a strong hold on people because of its educational institutions and the fact that its Christians were in the majority. He said with time there have been changes, since people are beginning to draw a line between their responsibilities towards the church and politics.

On new relations with communist countries, Mr Sixishe said it is a stupid argument to believe that the presence of Russian diplomats in Lesotho would change people's allegiance to the church after being Christians for hundreds of years. He said South Africa's intention is to subdue Lesotho. He added that a white South African is not ready in his mind to face a black man as an equal. Regarding the establishment of a new political party, the minister of information and broadcasting said South Africa is looking for agents of destabilization.

The 2-week orientation course held at Mazenod's conference center was attended by 25 countries from Danish, German and international volunteer services.
[sentence as heard]

CSO: 3400/1645

JOHANNESBURG COMMENTS ON LESOTHO CHURCH-STATE CONFLICT

MB121006 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "The Church in Lesotho"]

[Text] The conflict between church and state is one which has sporadically troubled many countries throughout the centuries, but it is a new phenomenon in Lesotho, and it has reared its head with a suddenness and vehemence that the government of the mountain kingdom might not know how to handle. It stems from the decision by Lesotho's prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan to invite five communist countries to open embassies in Maseru, after the expulsion recently of diplomats from the Republic of China.

The normally docile church press in Lesotho has come out strongly against the ties with communist countries and the Roman Catholic mouthpiece has been particularly vocal. It wasted little time in reminding Chief Jonathan of his words in 1965 when he said: As long as I am prime minister, I will not allow into Maseru a single embassy of any communist country.

Ninety percent of the people of Lesotho are Christians, and in turn, 40 percent of them are Roman Catholics. During the initial reaction of the church press, the country's four Roman Catholic bishops kept silent publicly, but now they have voiced their opposition to the government's conciliatory approach to the communists. In a joint statement, the bishops point out that communism is opposed to the teaching of the church, that it expressly denies the existence of God, oppresses men by denying them freedom, and resorts to malicious intrigues and deception to achieve its goals.

Opposition to the communist connection has also come from the opposition United Democratic Party. Party leader Mr Charles Mofeli said in a South African Broadcasting Corporation interview at the weekend that he was totally opposed to relations with communist countries. He said the Jonathan government wished to impose its dictatorship on Lesotho and then lean on the communist countries for support. It was his view that the communists were using Lesotho as a bridgehead for activities in South Africa, which was still regarded as their prime objective.

While on the political front there does not seem much to dissuade the Lesotho Government from its intentions, it has up to now not had to contend with the view of the church. And so it is that Lesotho now finds itself in the cauldron of church-state conflict. The outcome is bound to have far-reaching implications.

LESOTHO

UDP LEADER SAYS SADF'S MASERU RAID JUSTIFIED

MB111307 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] The chairman of the (Qine) constituency and member of parliament, Mr Desmond Tsepo Sixishe, said today that the statement by the leader of the United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, that South Africa was justified in its brutal murder of Basotho during the South African Defense Force raid on Maseru last December, was not only shocking but unfortunate.

During a South African television interview, Mr Mofeli said that a repetition of the raid would be acceptable to the UDP. Mr Sixishe said that when a country is faced with an external threat of aggression, all political parties are expected to unite in their condemnation of such a threat, especially if innocent citizens are brutally murdered.

Mr Sixishe said that even in South Africa when that country is faced with what South Africans believed was an external threat, leaders of the opposition in South Africa often support the South African Government in its attempt to meet such an aggression. Mr Sixishe said that by giving vocal support of the killing of Basotho citizens by foreign forces indicated beyond doubt that Mr Mofeli was in politics not for the interests of Basotho but for the interests of apartheid and racial oppression as represented by the South African Government. Mr Sixishe said Mr Mofeli's denial in the same interview that South Africa was destabilizing Southern Africa was a gross misrepresentation of South Africa's true intentions in Southern Africa. He added that leaders such as Mr Mofeli would go down in history as traitors to the cause of the African people throughout the continent.

CSO: 3400/1645

COMMENTARY REACTS TO CRITICISM OF FOREIGN POLICY

MB300900 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The current campaign spearheaded by the MOELETSI WA BASOTHO newspaper against Lesotho's relations with the socialist countries is nothing more than a political drama stage-managed by foreign interests using the cover of their positions of trust with the church.

The political functionaries, who pretended that their political war against the sovereignty and integrity of the people of Lesotho is a religious crusade, have been joined by local puppets and by the racist news media of South Africa in undermining our political prerogatives and whipping up a crescendo of false impressions that the people of Lesotho are against the establishment of relations with the socialist countries. Recently these colonial dogmatists, who are taking advantage of their church positions, have acted in concert with the South African news media to use the resignation of the former minister of information and broadcasting, Mr C. D. Molapo, as proof that the Basotho people are indeed against the relations of Lesotho with the socialist countries. MOELETSI and the South African news media have enthusiastically quoted the former minister as having claimed that his resignation was due to his--quote: hatred of atheistic communism--unquote.

Whether or not Mr Molapo has been correctly quoted by MOELETSI and his fellow travellers is not a cause for concern. What is worth knowing is that the people of Lesotho will not be misled by this ludicrous suggestion, which is being advanced as the reason for the minister's resignation. As pointed out by a member of parliament, Mr (D. T. Sqishi), at a public meeting he addressed last weekend, our foreign affairs history would not show Mr Molapo as one of the people who would legitimately complain about the establishment of relations with the socialist countries. On the contrary, if consideration is taken of the many years for which he has been foreign minister and the many contacts which we started with socialist countries during his tenure as foreign minister, the claim of his hatred for communism sounds hollow.

We recall in particular, that it was during Mr Molapo's term as foreign minister that relations with the Soviet Union were started, even though it was not yet at ambassadorial level. It was also during his term of office as foreign

minister that the prime minister visited Cuba and the GDR, both socialist countries. Contacts with many other Eastern European socialist countries were started at the time when Mr Molapo was still overseer of our foreign relations. As such, Mr Molapo has been thoroughly emmersed in moves to establish relations with these countries, the only exception perhaps being the fact that he did not accompany the prime minister during his recent 5-nation tour of the Far East and East Europe, as he was no longer foreign minister at that time.

The glee with which the paternalistic and arrogant management of MOELETSI and the South Africa racist media have orchestrated the purported reason for Mr Molapo's resignation is therefore a misleading fallacy which at best should be seen in the context of an unwarranted interference with the sovereign rights of the government of Lesotho to make and unmake diplomatic relations and with the prime minister's political freedom to have contact with any part of the world, both of which are purely political matters having nothing to do with religion.

In this connection, it is deplorable that while some of the foreign interests fueling the MOELETSI campaign are ostensibly concerned with the religious implications of our relations with the East, their own countries have blossoming diplomatic, trade, and other relations with the socialist world. In addition, communist parties are very strong in these Western countries, as is the case in France and in Italy, where even the mayor of the capital city of Rome is known to be a member of the Communist Party, yet religion remains pure and intact in these countries, and the people who have now appointed themselves as custodians of our political practice and conduct have never uttered a word about how they propose to contain or overcome the flourishing communism in their own countries.

We wish to conclude by reaffirming that, like in these people's own countries, in Lesotho it is also a truism that religion belongs to the church and politics belongs to the body politic. This is a dispensation which we shall never relinquish and which we shall struggle vigorously to maintain in spite of all crypto-colonialist pressures.

CSO: 3400/1581

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--France and Madagascar yesterday signed a convention on public works, a convention which particularly places emphasis on training courses for Malagasy technicians and workers in France, equipment assistance, particularly to the National Laboratory of Public Works and Construction, the local training of technicians and workers under French technicians, the collaboration of a French research engineer in the field of public works, as well as several other projects. The projects amount to some 110,000,000 francs. The minister of public works, Mr Victor Ramahatra, stressed that the agreement will permit the carrying out of a more efficient program of action in the field of construction and maintenance, essential instruments for the development of any activity relating to construction, as well as the implementation of rules regarding the firms engaged in carrying public works projects, administration, and the supervision of funds adjudication. [Text] [MB121612 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 12 Jul 83]

FRENCH JEEPS--French ambassador, Mr Paul Blanc yesterday delivered a consignment of military equipment to Defense Minister Sibon Guy for our People's Armed Forces. It consists of 14 jeeps and some sporting equipment. [Text] [MB121707 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 12 Jul 83 MB]

SWISS AID--A Swiss-Malagasy convention was signed in Antananarivo yesterday. It covers a double project. It provides, on the one hand, for the repairing Provincial Highway No 12 between North (Nivorano) to (Goubashakou), over a distance of 40 km. According to the convention, the Malagasy Public Works Ministry will clean, clear and remove objects from the road before it opens some time this year. The Swiss side will supply equipment and personnel. The cost of the work amounts to 3 to 4 million Malagasy francs this year, and 80 million francs next year. The convention also covers the participation of the Ministry of Agricultural Production and Agrarian Reform in agricultural works and projects. This participation will depend on the economic potential of (Atsiranana 2). The region is favorable for growing rice, coconuts, and small animals, and also for general development. The convention was signed by the minister of public works, Victor Ramahatra, and the minister of agricultural production, and agrarian reform, Ramelison Leon, for Madagascar, and by the Swiss interim charge d'affaires, (Charles Adaclair) for Switzerland. [Excerpt] [MB180857 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT [no date given] MB]

MALAWI

BANK COOPERATION WITH ZAMBIA PRAISED

MB151739 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] On Wednesday this week it was announced in Lilongwe that officials of the Bank of Zambia and the Reserve Bank of Malawi held talks earlier this week to find ways of streamlining and simplifying bilateral payments between the two countries. The Reserve Bank of Malawi said the discussions had been successfully concluded and it was expected that the arrangements would become operative by Wednesday next week.

The development of these relations between the two central banks follows a recommendation by the first meeting of the permanent commission of cooperation between Zambia and Malawi held in Lusaka in February this year. This is a welcome move by the two countries, who both are members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, whose aim is to promote regional cooperation among independent Southern African states.

It should here be noted that the SADCC states have a great potential to produce a variety of commodities which could not only be substituted for costlier imports but are also suitable for conditions prevailing in the region. However, the exploitation of the region's commodities have in the past been hindered for various reasons, including financial exchanges. The simplification of bilateral payments between Malawi and Zambia, therefore, augurs well for regional cooperation, which has been urged at many international forums as one way of lessening SADCC's dependence on other countries. The system will, therefore, not only offer the businessmen and industrialists in Zambia and Malawi much ground for promoting commercial ties, but it is also a step forward to improving regional understanding and a real economic achievement for SADCC.

CSO: 3400/1652

SADCC TO BREAK DEPENDENCE ON PRETORIA

MB071745 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Another major conference of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference begins this week. The organization, now commonly known as the SADCC, was formed with the aim of increasing cooperation among the nine independent states of our part of Africa. This it has done.

Since the SADCC was created there has been a significant increase in coordination of the development efforts of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Another objective of SADCC, the breaking of economic dependence on South Africa, has by no means been achieved, but important steps forward have been made. Zimbabwe, for example, now makes much more use of Mozambican railways and ports in preference to the South African route to the sea.

It is not by chance that the advances of SADCC over the last 3 years have been accompanied by an increase in terrorism and banditry in some of the member states, for this aggression is organized in South Africa. The terrorists and bandits are trained in South Africa. They are armed by the South African military forces. They are financed and supplied with food and transport by the South African authorities. The terrorists attacking Angola, Lesotho, and Mozambique today are no more than an extension of the South African armed forces. When the terrorists fail to create enough trouble, the South African authorities do not hesitate to send in their own regular forces.

The authorities in Pretoria say they attack SADCC member states because these states give shelter to guerrillas of the African National Congress of South Africa. Yet, when the South African air force attacked Mozambique 6 weeks ago, saying the targets were ANC bases, it was proved that only Mozambican civilian targets were hit. When the foreign minister of Lesotho invited the South African authorities to tour his country and see for themselves that there were no ANC bases there, Pretoria declined to accept the invitation. Botswana has made a similar invitation and has received no reply. It is clear that the alleged existence of ANC guerrilla bases on the territory of SADCC member states is no more than a smoke screen. Pretoria attacks the states because it fears the development and prosperity that their cooperation would bring.

It fears the example this will set for the black population of South Africa. However, SADCC will not be intimidated. It will march forward. It will break dependence on South Africa, and it will win the battle for prosperity and development.

CSO: 3400/1582

MAPUTO CITES ZIMBABWEAN MINISTER ON ENERGY

MB131333 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 13 Jul 83

["Weekly Review of Events" program]

[Text] Energy ministers of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] have been meeting in Maputo. Among the subjects under discussion was how the nine SADCC member countries can work together to share the energy resources they have and how they can cooperate in other ways in the same field. Some of the possible areas of cooperation involve Mozambique and its neighbors, especially Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe Energy Minister Simba Makoni was in Maputo for the SADCC talks, and Radio Maputo asked him about some of the possibilities. One of these involve the giant Cabora Bassa Dam, which straddles the Zambezi River in Mozambique. Simba Makoni spoke to us about a proposed project with the supply of Cabora Bassa electricity to Zimbabwe.

[Begin recording] It is a project that both countries are very deeply interested in, and both countries would like to see implemented as speedily as possible. I am aware that the People's Republic of Mozambique, out of its own initiative and resource mobilization, now has a study being finalized for implementation on the construction of a high voltage transmission line from Cahora Bassa through the eastern part of Zimbabwe into southern Mozambique. We have agreed to await the outcome of that study, receive its recommendations and agree on a program of implementation for the mutual benefit of the two countries. [end recording]

Another area of cooperation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe is liquid fuel, like gasoline and diesel. There is a pipeline between the Mozambican port of Beira and landlocked Zimbabwe. The fuel arrives at Beira and flows along the pipeline to supply industry and garages in Zimbabwe. This is the most efficient way for Zimbabwe to get its oil products, but the pipeline was closed during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle because of sanctions against the Smith regime and was opened again only after Zimbabwean independence. In the last 3 years, Zimbabwe has been making more and more use of the pipeline. But we asked Mr Makoni if the country was now getting all of its oil products through this channel.

[Begin recording] No, we are not getting all our oil products through the pipeline, but we are getting our requirements for gasoline and gas oil--what the English would call diesel and petrol respectively--through that pipeline. The other fuel products, like jet fuel, aviation fuel, and kerosene, are still coming through the railway line. [end recording]

BRIEFS

FERTILIZER ROTTING AT NACALA PORT--Maputo. Around 40 000 tonnes of imported fertiliser worth \$750 000 has been seriously damaged by exposure to sun and rain in the port of Nacala, according to yesterday's edition of the Maputo daily, NOTICIAS. A total of 40 000 tonnes of fertiliser was ordered from Portugal, Bulgaria, West Germany, Belgium and the German Democratic Republic for use in the centre and north of the country. The original import plan envisaged that the arrival of the fertiliser would be staggered over several months, starting in March 1982, because of limited storage facilities at the port. But problems with opening lines of credit meant that there were delays. The shipments were not only late--but they all arrived in rapid succession at Nacala between August and October last year. According to NOTICIAS'S sources, the countries of origin were not responsible for this. The amount of fertiliser unloaded exceeded the port's warehousing capacities. More space was found in other private and state warehouses, but thousands of tonnes were left on the quays, mostly uncovered. The worst damage was done by heavy rains in late November. Yet orders had been given at a meeting with all the state structures involved, as long ago as October that moving the fertilizer was top priority. An emergency plan was not put into operation. In February a "committee of experts" was established but they did not go to Nacala until a month later and then returned to Maputo, according to NOTICIAS, without making any proposals, only asking for an inquiry to be opened. The government has taken up this last point, and a "rigorous inquiry" is under way to assess responsibility. Meanwhile, whatever fertiliser is in a fit state to be moved from the quay will be taken to Maputo where a chemical company will attempt to restore it to usable condition.--Ziana-AIM.

[Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Jun 83 p 3]

AID SOUGHT AS FAMINE SPREADS--Maputo. A drought affecting almost five million of Mozambique's 12 million people and forcing many to live off wild fruit and leaves has prompted the Government in Maputo to renew appeals for international aid. Mozambican officials said the Minister of Internal Trade, Mr Aranda Da Silva, had held a series of meetings with foreign diplomats over the past week and had told them the international community's response to an appeal last January had been "in general, positive". However, he had said most of the affected areas had continued to lack rain since then and the country now faced the worst drought in its recorded history. A Government document distributed to the diplomats says the drought this year caused the "near-total failure" of the crop in the south of the country and "severe reductions" in central areas. It says more than 4,7 million of Mozambique's

12 million people are affected. In some areas, rain has not fallen for more than two years and many people have been reduced to eating wild fruit and leaves, the document said. Mr Da Silva said if all donations already pledged arrived early enough, food supplies to those in the drought zone could be guaranteed until the end of October. Most of the promised aid had not yet arrived, he said. "If the response of the international community is not accompanied by the assistance given in normal years, then the emergency aid itself will not have the desired effect," the officials quoted him as saying. Even in years of good rainfall, Mozambique has needed food aid. The Minister said the Government's main worry was food supplies from the end of October to the harvest period of February to April, next year. In many parts of the country, he said, peasants had been forced to eat the seed they normally set aside for the coming planting season. Mr Da Silva appealed for seed as well as food aid, saying the present seed shortage meant that even if the drought broke, the 1983/1984 season's crops would be endangered.--Sapa-Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jul 83 p 4]

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH UK--In Maputo today, Mozambique and the United Kingdom signed a financial agreement for 2.8 million pounds for the construction of an electricity plant project in Pemba, Cabo Delgado Province. According to Antonio Sumbane, state secretary for international cooperation, who signed the loan agreement for Mozambique, the new electricity plant will solve power and water shortage problems in Pemba town. (Anne Grant), charge d'affaires at the British Embassy in Maputo, said that she was pleased with her tour of the plant site, and she said that her country is, within a framework of harmonious cooperation, ready to finance development projects in Mozambique to the extent that her country is able to do so. Reports so far gathered by our editorial newsdesk also indicate that Great Britain has unconditionally offered an additional 229,000 pounds for further work at the Pemba Electricity Plant project. [Excerpts] [MB081520 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 8 Jul 83]

NELSON MANDELA RELEASE URGED--In a communique to the press in Maputo yesterday, the chairman of the International Commission for Solidarity with Southern Africa, (Ibrahim Fez), said that the release of the South African nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, currently serving a life sentence in the dungeons of apartheid, would be a step toward the peaceful settlement of the racial problem in South Africa. (Ibrahim Fez), who is also coordinator of the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela, stressed that Pretoria's refusal to release him is increasing the threat of a racial explosion in South Africa, because Mandela and his colleagues in prison are the only valid spokesmen for a negotiated settlement of the South African problem. He went on to say that those who support Pretoria in its arrogance are aggravating the risks of a general confrontation in South Africa and on our continent, with all the consequences that may result from such a confrontation. (Ibrahim Fez) also expressed his concern over the state of health of Nelson Mandela and called on the international community, particularly Western countries, to put pressure on the racist regime toward improving the detention conditions of Mandela. [Text] [MB081519 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 8 Jul 83]

EAST TIMOR FIGURE ARRIVES--(Jose Luis Guterrez), member of Fretilin Central Committee, arrived in Maputo yesterday from Lisbon where he took part in the meeting of Fretilin delegates based abroad. According to (Guterrez) the Lisbon meeting analyzed the political and military situation in East Timor and studied the most efficient methods of implementing the resolutions adopted by the presidency of the Revolutionary Council of National Resistance. He said that the resolutions were adopted in the light of the present process of dialogue which began in East Timor between Indonesian authorities and Fretilin. [Text] [MB111618 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 10 Jul 83]

SADCC SUMMIT--Railway officials from six member countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference are gathered in Maputo for a meeting today of the SADCC Transport and Communications Commission. Representatives of Angola, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe are discussing a project to improve the port of Dar es Salaam and the Nacala Railway line. Other projects being reviewed include the improvement of the railways of Botswana. According to the final communique of the SADCC summit on Monday in Maputo, 44 projects in this area are being implemented or have been completed. The Transport and Communications Commission of SADCC is led by Mozambique. Meanwhile, new locomotives are being delivered to the Tanzanian Railways for joint use on the Tanzania-Zambia railway, the TAZARA line. The purchase of these locomotives is part of the regional SADCC project to improve the Dar es Salaam port. Financing is by the World Bank. [Text] [MB141240 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 14 Jul 83]

CSO: 3400/1642

SWA LACKS CONTROL OVER EXPENDITURE, SAYS REPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text] AN appalling lack of control over expenditure — leading to the pumping in of funds of up to R80-million a year from South Africa — is revealed in the confidential report of the South West Africa secretary for finance to the Administrator-General of the territory.

According to information obtained by The Citizen, it is this aspect of the report of the SWA secretary of finance which a senior official of the Treasury in Pretoria is busy investigating.

The official was sent to SWA earlier this week after the opposition spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, raised aspects of the "disturbing" report with the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, in Parliament.

The confidential report, of which The Citizen has a copy, says that the biggest annual supplement to the SWA budget is attributable to additional finance which has to be given the territory's second tier of government — the representative authorities.

Short

"The existing governmental system falls far short in so far as the maintenance and promotion of financial discipline by the representative authorities is concerned," the report said.

"The Department of Finance finds itself increasingly in the position where symptoms of this problem, namely uncontrolled expenditure and deficits on budgets of these authorities, simply have to be supplemented from State funds in order to allow these administrations to survive," it adds.

Mr Schwarz believes that because of the financial obligations created by South Africa dishing out huge additional funds to keep the representative authorities running, a situation is being created whereby it will be difficult to allege that free and fair elections are taking place in the event of independence elections being held.

Disturbing

According to the report, the situation relating to the South West African administration's total finances is equally disturbing. It alleges a state has been reached

where the territory fits the definition of a socialist state — and not that of either a capitalist and socialist democracy.

It states that the expenditure of the territory had already maued appreciably beyond the financial capacity of the central Government and could be expected within a few years to go "totally out of control".

Loan funds were increasingly being used to cover current expenditure — another infringement of one of the important norms laid down by the SA Department of Finance.

The report is critical of nearly every aspect of the territory's finances, including living standards among priveleged sectors, which were beyond the territory's capacity to bear and which had created expectations in other population sectors.

Debt

The report states that only one country in Africa in 1980 had a public debt of more than 100 percent of national income, and it predicted that South West Africa would move into this situation in 1987.

it suggests that the Government of the territory must drastically curtail and ratilise its activities and recommends, among other things, that SWA should reduce the amount of loans it is taking in relation its gross domestic product but increase the percentage of its budget spent on capital projects.

PANEL OF EXPERTS REPORTS ON ECONOMY

London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jun 83 p 1620

[Article by Onyema Ugochukwu]

[Text]

THE Nigerian Government has now published the white paper on the report of the Panel of Experts set up in February by the National Economic Council (*West Africa* February 14, 1983) "to review the present economic situation in the country, identify the main economic problems and recommend the immediate and long-term solutions to such problems".

The white paper on the report noted that "most of the NEC recommendations are restatements of either old or existing Federal Government policies". This accurate observation however does not make the report useless. What it rather reflects is the known fact that Nigerian economic policy has been long on diagnosis and short on implementation. The report may be saying in effect that if existing policy measures had been implemented, the economy would be in better shape than it has been in recent times, and repetition may be one way of encouraging enthusiasm for implementation.

It is also true that not all the recommendations of the panel are restatements of existing policy. Some are quite interestingly new, while a few others have defined more clearly the outlines of policy, where previously a mass of measures that could hardly be identified as any policy, existed.

In the section on revenue, and expenditure, the report recom-

mends that all public sector capital projects be suspended; that of course is necessarily a short term measure. The important recommendations are that all on-going projects should be reviewed for cost and rescheduled where necessary, and that efforts should be made to bring the costs of projects in Nigeria in line with what obtains elsewhere. These, no doubt, reflect existing government policy represented in the white paper on the report of the Ministerial Panel on the excessively high cost of government contracts. But the fact is that since the white paper, there has been no evidence, that any efforts have been made to ensure that Nigerian contract costs are more realistic than before.

The recommendation on political appointees is also very relevant. There is no doubt that too much of the country's resources are currently spent of administration. The 19-state structure in Nigeria is sustainable only if limits are put on how many party-patronage jobs a Chief executive can create. Such a limit had been imposed before, under the Obasanjo administration, and the present situation ought to encourage legislators to try to impose a constitutional limit. The dissipation of the national wealth in wasteful administration, if not checked, could bring the system down, by creating resentments and undermining the work-ethic in the society.

The recommendations on external trade and financial flows introduce novel ideas, such as imposing a surcharge of ₦100 on all airline tickets purchased in Nigeria for travel outside Africa. But some of its recommendations also appear naive: the monthly import bill ceiling for instance is quite unrealistic, and in any case, should be a matter determined by the level of activity in the economy.

But a more serious failing is that the Panel fell shy of making recommendations on how to tackle the high foreign exchange wastage that exists in Nigeria. It said nothing about setting up an appropriate exchange rate regime to check capital flight from Nigeria: it said nothing about tackling the widespread practice by which officials accept on behalf of the public, contracts with foreign firms, which they would never consider if they were spending their own money, and it made no mention of the large amounts of foreign exchange which Nigeria loses by allowing foreign banks to charge commissions on confirmation of Nigerian letters of credit, or on how to turn Nigeria's dreams of exporting manufactured goods into reality. These failings have diminished the reports importance as a blue print for restructuring the Nigerian economy for long-term stability.

(Next week: The recommendations the panel refused to make.)

CSO: 3400/1655

BRIEFS

ABUSE OF FEDECO HIT--President Shehu Sagari has appealed to all political parties to desist from inciting the masses and members of the armed forces against the Federal Government in order not to endanger the smooth transition of government to the next administration. He urged 'politicians to stop casting aspersions on FEDECO, adding that in compliance with the constitutional provisions for the independence and neutrality of FEDECO, his administration would not assist the commission in any way, except on request. Presenting certificates to armed forced personnel on the completion of a nine-month course at the Command and Staff College, the President said that the armed forces had no part in the political administration of the country. "It is unfortunate that some misguided political utterances so far have tended to suggest otherwise, but it is my belief that the level of awareness of the present-day Nigerian armed forces is such that would never tolerate misguided elements from either within or without the system," he said. The President said that the Government was currently studying some recommendation aimed at harmonising the salaries of armed forces personnel and improving their welfare. He reiterated the determination of his administration to build a "virile armed forces" and that plans were under way to restructure the Defence Industries Corporation to enable it produce 50 per cent of the nation's arms and ammunition. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jul 83 p 1632]

FEDECO DEMANDS MORE MONEY--The Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) has made an urgent request to the Federal Government to provide it with ₦2m. to purchase about 230 vehicles for the conduct of the forthcoming general elections, according to a report in the NATIONAL CONCORD. The paper said the commission plans to hire an undisclosed number of helicopters and speed boats to take care of all problems of transportation that may mar smooth conduct of the elections. The helicopters and speed boats would be used to facilitate movement of FEDECO's personnel and materials especially within the riverine areas. Quoting what it called authoritative sources at FEDECO's headquarters in Lagos, the NATIONAL CONCORD said that request for the ₦2m. followed the acute shortage of vehicles available to FEDECO and lack of funds to purchase the required number that would be adequate for the needs of the elections. The minimum number of various types of vehicles said to be required by FEDECO was put at 2,750. Now, the paper said the commission has only 152 vehicles, and as a result, it plans to hire over 2,300 more for the distribution and retrieval of electoral materials during the elections. The sources disclosed that top FEDECO officials have already approached the government for the ₦2m. while

the government is said to be giving serious consideration to the request.
[Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jul 83 p 1632]

FEDECO IN COURT--A Lagos High Court has ordered FEDECO to stop further action in the processing of nomination papers of Senator Amoh Ebute to contest the Benue Central Senatorial seat. The ruling followed an interlocutory injunction filed by Mr. Ogaba Ede, challenging the substitution of Mr. Ameh Ebute's name against his own, which he claimed was constitutionally conducted. The plaintiff had claimed that he was nominated unopposed as a senatorial candidate of the NPP on April 18, 1983. He said that since the nomination, no dispute has arisen and that he has since filed nomination papers with the FEDECO. Mr. Ede further deposed that he was surprised to discover that his name was deleted from the nomination paper that was jointly signed by the National Chairman of the party, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya and Mr. Alex Fom, the National Secretary. He therefore urged the court to grant the interim order until FEDECO can argue the motion. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jul 83 p 1632]

OYO POLLING BOOTHS--The FEDECO would construct about 10,000 polling booths in Oyo State for the coming elections, the FEDECO's Administrative Secretary in the state, Mr. Stephen Ajibade has announced. He said that the increase by about 3,000 booths over the 1979 figure was necessary because of the increased number of registered voters. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jul 83 p 1633]

BENIN CEMENT PRICE DISAGREEMENT--Deliveries of cement to Nigeria from the Onigbolo Cement Company in Benin Republic, are being hampered by disagreements between the Nigerian and Benin Governments over pricing as well as by transportation problems. The company, a joint-venture between the two Governments, was scheduled to sell 60 per cent of its 300,000 tonnes per annum output to Nigeria, starting from last April (W.A. March 21, 1983), but so far has been unable to start deliveries. Indications of the continuing disagreement on prices was given in Lagos recently by Nigeria's Minister of National Planning, Mrs. Adenike Egun Oyagbola, in a meeting with the Belgian Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Herman Matsaert. Mr. Matsaert, whose country has offered to finance the construction of a N13m. rail line from the factory to Ilaro in Ogun state of Nigeria, had wanted to know whether Nigeria was still committed to taking the cement. Mrs. Oyagbola said that Nigeria would keep to the commitment if the Benin Government agreed to remove the excise duties currently charged on cement from the factory. She said Nigeria had already agreed not to charge import duties on the cement and is also supplying oil to the factory at subsidised prices, and hoped that both countries would make all efforts to ensure that cement from the factory would be able to compete with cement from other sources. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jul 83 p 1621]

CHIEF NWANKWO CONVICTED--Chief Arthur Kwankwo, has been sentenced to 12 months imprisonment by an Onitsha High Court for sedition. Chief Nwankwo was found guilty on two count charges of writing, publishing and circulating seditious articles said to be contained in a book titled How Jim Nwobodo Rules Anambra State. The presiding judge, Mr. Justice Francis Nwokedi, said that the

offending materials were intended to bring the State Government to contempt and hatred. The judge said that the opinion expressed in the book went beyond a person's intention to criticise a constituted authority, pointing out that as the allegations included that of arms importation, it was aimed at inciting the Federal Government into declaring a state of emergency in Anambra. The sentence, Mr. Justice Nwokedi said, was meant to punish Chief Nwankwo and to deter other politicians and journalists from using "vitriolic and vexatious language against each other in writing or by words of mouth". [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jul 83 p 1632]

AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Bauchi, 29 Jun (NAN)--The Bauchi Government today signed an agreement with a Czechoslovak firm, Skoda Export Praha, for the establishment of a 13.5 million naira leafspring factory in Bauchi. At the signing ceremony in Bauchi, the chairman of the state's Automobile and Spareparts Nigeria Ltd, Malam Ahmed Abubakar, said that the factory would supply about 53 percent of the leafspring needs of the various truck assembly plants in the country. Malam Ahmed said that the factory would produce 5,500 tonnes of leafsprings annually in the first two years and that the figure would be increased to about 10,250 tonnes annually in its third year of cooperation. The chairman explained that the project was part of the state government's contribution to the implementation of the Federal Government's policy on the use of locally manufactured materials for vehicles assembled in the country. [Text] [AB300830 Lagos NAN in English 0815 GMT 30 Jun 83]

CSO: 3400/1581

PRESIDENT SIAD MEETS QAT ERADICATION COMMITTEE

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 1 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Mogadishu, Thursday--The Secretary-General of SRSP, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre has on Monday participated in the weekly meeting of the National Committee of the Eradication of Qat, held at the People's Hall here.

Jaalle Siad, who forwarded directives to the Committee, described the necessity which prompted the abolishment of Qat from the country and stressed the importance of the urgent payment of the 30 per cent reward to those who take part in the Qat eradication activities, and pointed out the need for the replacement of Qat plantations with other valuable food producing farms.

The Secretary-General added that Qat prohibition and the abolishment law issued followed after it has been declared that its evils had widely spread in the various social, economic and health spheres of the Somali society; and it became imperative to rescue its negative impact from the Somali people.

Jaalle Siad reiterated that the abolishment of Qat is a top priority, and there is a need for taking a strong decision against those regions and districts where its activities are rampant.

The Secretary-General pointed out the need for holding national and international level symposiums on the evils and problems of Qat and which Somali as well as foreign intellectuals will take part.

Jaalle Siad urged the Committee members, government officials and the National Security forces to collaborate in the Qat eradication activities and to take a relentless war against those places where its activities are assumed to be going on.

Prior to the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the National Committee for the Eradication of Qat, Jaalle Abdulkadir Haji Mohamed presented a word of report, in which he highlighted the general level of the Qat eradication activities, the obstacles confronted experience gained and other issues which should be met in-order to achieve the objectives behind the Qat prohibition campaign.--
SONNA

CSO: 3400/1637

SOUTH AFRICA

KANGWANE CHIEF'S HANDLING OF ELECTION CHALLENGED

MB160901 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Mbabane (SAPA)--KaNgwane chiefs in favour of a border "adjustment" with Swaziland have submitted urgent applications to the South African Supreme Court to have the recently-elected KaNgwane Legislative Assembly declared null and void.

KaNgwane pro-unification leader Mr David Lukhele said in Mbabane yesterday that the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly's chief councillor, Mr Enos Mabuza, had created a political scandal in attempting to restrict membership of the new legislative assembly to his supporters only.

Mr Lukhele said 12 KaNgwane pro-unification chiefs who resigned from the previous Legislative Assembly--which expired on June 1--had done so because they strongly disagreed with Mr Mabuza's policies.

Despite their resignations, Mr Lukhele said, they remained ex-officio members because of their status as chiefs, and were therefore eligible for nomination as members in the new assembly.

However, Mr Lukhele claimed that Mr Mabuza had deliberately instructed magistrates in KaNgwane not to notify those who were known to be opposed to his views. These included the pro-unification chiefs in KaNgwane.

"In view of Mr Mabuza's illegal and unconstitutional behavior in denying people their legal rights, the Legislative Assembly which is now in office is unconstitutional and should be declared null and void," Mr Lukhele said.

He questioned how Mr Mabuza could "aspire to become a leader when he is unprepared to accommodate anyone opposed to his own views."

CSO: 3400/1644

SOUTH AFRICA

EDITOR OF THE STAR COMMENTS ON FREEDOM OF PRESS

MB141437 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1243 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Report by Laura Yeatman]

[Text] Pretoria, 14 Jul (SAPA)--The press could not call itself free when individuals were not free, the editor of the Johannesburg newspaper THE STAR, Mr Harvey Tyson, said in Pretoria today at a seminar on the freedom of the South African media.

"We lost freedom when Minister Jimmy Kruger closed down THE WORLD, and put its editor in jail," he said.

The press would not regain freedom until that law was amended: "We have to fight for rule of law if we hope to win our own freedom."

The press had a responsibility, Mr Tyson said, not to readily accept self-censorship.

Every government, when left unchecked, attempted to deprive its citizens of free speech, freedom of information, and free choice.

"And of the freedoms, press freedom is among the most vulnerable because it is so voluble and irksome to government."

Mr Tyson said moderate journalism was practiced in South Africa. "Yet the task of the largely middle of the road press is made almost impossible by authoritarian action."

He cited a recent example when the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, suggested the Defence Act might have to be tightened.

The principal of guarding real military secrets was accepted by most journalists "but our Defence Act is so wide as to be totally unworkable."

Without the press playing even a small part of its normal role, the Defence Force would lose its credibility. The lack of public reaction in South Africa to General Malan's speech showed how far South Africa had moved from normal freedom, he said. "I'm convinced the South African press, if left alone, would serve the country well."

Mr Tyson urged journalists to continue with moderate policy.

CSO: 3400/1644

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON EAGLEBURGER, U.S. POLICY

MB040750 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 83 p 6

[Editorial: "U.S. Policy"]

[Excerpts] The Reagan administration has set out its policy on South Africa with a clarity that should satisfy South Africa as well as some of the Reagan administration's critics.

From our point of view, the main importance is that America's policy of constructive engagement recognizes that South Africans should be free to decide their own future. As a newspaper, we have always taken this line.

We believe that the future is in our own hands. All that a friendly country like the United States can do is give us encouragement to change. How we change must be our own concern.

However, the United States does read us a lesson or two while adopting a hands-off-South Africa policy.

Our system is morally wrong, it says, but it will be changed "by one means or another."

The United States does not presume to offer a formula to South Africa other than to say that all South Africans must have a say in determining their political system.

The United States stands against injustice and therefore rejects the legal and political premises and consequences of apartheid.

In setting out the American policy, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, said the message to South Africa from the West was:

"First, we agree with those South Africans who recognize that change is imperative and, second, that we are determined to permit them the opportunity to shape and define the change free of foreign intervention."

American efforts should concentrate on positive steps which backed constructive change--and those who worked for it, he said.

Fair enough. That's all we expect of the United States.

Of great importance, too, for South Africa was Mr Eagleburger's emphasis that the Reagan administration opposes calls for United States business withdrawal from South Africa.

Disinvestment was guaranteed to make America irrelevant to South Africa's future, he said.

Mr Eagleburger's remarks have come at a time when the campaign for disinvestment has gained ground in the United States.

The fact that the Reagan administration is against disinvestment is a plus-factor in countering that campaign.

Meanwhile, constructive engagement continues, and for that we can be grateful, too.

The United States is the West's superpower and it has demonstrated, both in its relations with us and also in the stand it has taken in the United Nations Security Council, that it will not join the almost universal hostility towards us.

Whether we can demonstrate that constructive engagement will bring the results that America expects depends on our own attitude to the policies of reform put forward by Mr P. W. Botha.

But of one thing we can be certain: We have never had a greater opportunity to put our own house in order, by ourselves, with the sympathy and understanding of the United States.

If we fail, we fail not the United States as much as we fail ourselves.

CSO: 3400/1580

MAPUTO CITES INTERVIEW WITH ANC MILITARY LEADER

MB011246 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] In an interview published in the latest edition of SECHABA magazine, the official organ of the African National Congress of South Africa, Joe Slovo, the Umkhonto We Sizwe military commander, pointed out that the victorious operations by the South African fighters against important military strategic centers of the Pretoria regime clearly demonstrate that the ANC has the ability to carry out any fighting mission. Joe Slovo also said during the interview that the ANC is presently engaged in combining the efforts of all the forces opposing the Pretoria regime and in transforming the antiracist movement into a popular war.

The military commander of Umkhonto We Sizwe accused imperialism and its ally, South Africa, of intensifying subversive actions to overthrow the revolutionary governments of Angola and Mozambique, and to slow the independence of Namibia, with the intention of installing a puppet regime in the territory and destabilizing the neighboring countries.

Joe Slovo pointed out that the South African racists are providing various forms of support to the murderous puppet groups in Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. He also said that the efforts by the Pretoria regime to destroy the liberation movement in South Africa are doomed to failure and that in recent years there has been an increase in the prestige of the ANC of South Africa.

CSO; 3442/279

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO ILO PROBE ON LABOR COMPLAINTS

MB142010 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Anton Harber, Political Reporter]

[Text] The South African Government has agreed to allow an investigation by the International Labour Organisation into two complaints made about this country but has denied that this signals a change in attitude to the organisation.

South Africa pulled out of the ILO 20 years ago because it said the organisation was interfering in its domestic affairs.

Two complaints about South African labour practices have been laid before the ILO and it is to decide in November whether it should investigate them.

The ILO recently asked South Africa for comment and the government replied that it would welcome an official and impartial investigation.

The SOUTHERN AFRICAN REPORT, a newsletter circulated mostly overseas, claimed this week that South Africa had turned a somersault in its relationship with the ILO.

The report said this could create a favourable climate which could lead to the country reapplying to join the international body with benefits to the country as a whole.

But Dr. T. J. van der Merwe, Director-General of Manpower, said yesterday it was incorrect to read too much into South Africa's response.

There had never been a request for an investigation from the ILO before, so it was impossible to say there had been a change of policy.

According to the report, the complaints came from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The first claimed harassment and persecution of four black women trade unionists who had been detained without trial, and the second complaint was in connection with the shooting of a number of black miners during a dispute last year.

CSO: 3400/1644

UNIVERSITY JOINS CRITICISM OF CONSTITUTION BILL

MB151033 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent]

[Text] More condemnation of the proposed constitutional reforms has come from an unexpected quarter--from a department of the University of South Africa (UNISA), an academic body considered to be friendly to the government but which has now joined the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (SABRA) in attacking the proposals.

In 123 pages of carefully reasoned argument, the university's constitutional and International Law Department says the government's bill does not even deserve to be called a constitution.

"The concept merely tries to create cooperative structures for whites, colored people and Indians," it says.

The department's criticisms have been published in a booklet entitled: "A Commentary on the Draft Constitution."

The booklet says the bill can best be described as creating a "race-federation."

It differs from a federal structure in that there is no territorial basis for its components (the races) and it does not have a clear delineation of legislative competencies.

"Which affairs are 'own' and which are 'common' depends in essence on the decision of one man, the president, and what is today 'own' can tomorrow be 'common,'" the commentary says.

"No real legislative segmental autonomy is given to the various races or is guaranteed.

"This means that certainty is given away or, at the very least, is called strongly into question.

"It is an important lack in the draft that there is uncertainty about its working," the commentary says.

Neither politicians nor lawyers understand exactly how it will function, whereas a constitution should leave them in no doubt.

On the powers of the president, the commentary says it almost seems as if the law-making authority depends on the president's desires.

"The president also appears to be under few, if any, controls."

Later the commentary says the president should be more directly elected, there should be a division between the executive and legislature, and the executive should be subject to stricter controls.

While the commentary clearly says it is not representing the entire university, this department's rejection of the proposals will be seen as UNISA's rejection of them in academic circles.

CSO: 3400/1644

JOHANNESBURG LISTS JONATHAN'S POLITICAL WOES

MB070932 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "Chief Jonathan's Self-Destruction"]

[Text] Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho has become a menace to Southern Africa, to his own country, and not least, it is becoming more and more evident, to himself. Given the minute political arena from which he operates, the damage he can do in the subcontinent is fortunately limited. That which he may do to Lesotho, by ending the South African connection that is its lifeline, is substantial. But no doubt he is depending on South Africa's known commitment to cooperation to keep the lifeline more or less intact. The harm he seems intent on doing himself, however, is ultimate. After 13 years of grimly hanging on to the power he seized in an abortive election, the portly premier looks like self-destructing.

Chief Jonathan has been accused of aiming to turn Lesotho into the Cuba of Southern Africa. Whether that is his intention or he is motivated by simply vain glory, opportunities for subcontinental subversion have clearly been opened up by his recent visit to Eastern Europe and Asia. Since his return, the new Soviet ambassador to Lesotho has presented his credentials, and next in the queue are the men from Communist China, North Korea, Romania, and Yugoslavia. Governments alive to the implications will no doubt react appropriately, but the fact remains that by introducing the "big boys," as he admiringly calls them, Chief Jonathan has introduced another disturbing element into the Southern African scene.

The summary abandonment of a breakthrough agreement reached in Johannesburg early last month was the second major development since the visit. On 3 June, Foreign Minister Pik Botha of South Africa and Evaristus Sekhonyana of Lesotho agreed on a formula for peaceful cooperation between the two countries. Within 3 weeks Mr Sekhonyana was accusing Pretoria of wanting to overthrow the Lesotho Government, and the lobbying at the United Nations on behalf of so-called refugees of the ANC in Lesotho had been resumed. Explanations must no doubt be sought in both the prime minister's communist tour and in his need to revive South Africa as a scapegoat as Lesotho was caught up in a resurgence of internal unrest.

But gambling his country's welfare on a renewed rupture with South Africa is by no means the worst of Prime Minister Jonathan's problem. The internal military confrontation of the past few weeks are just the latest signs of how deep is the popular discontent with his rule. There are reports of widespread intimidation by constituency coordinators, cadres of government supporters sent out into the country ostensibly to make preparation for the long promised elections. But open criticism is growing

The newsletter of the Roman Catholic Church, representing 40 percent of the Basuto people, has condemned Chief Jonathan's new ties with communist governments. Former Foreign Minister Charles Molavo and several other members of parliament have resigned. The alienation of the Lesotho leader from his people is more or less complete.

CSO: 3400/1580

SABRA AFFAIR REASON TO RETHINK REFORMS

MB071420 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jul 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Broedertwis Helps to Clear the Air"]

[Text] For a secret "cultural" body, the Broederbond is being neither very secretive nor very cultural at the moment. The well-publicized rift in the Bond, whatever else it may show, disposes once and for all of the charade that this is a non-political organisation with only a passing interest in the affairs of government. The Bond of course has always been neck deep in behind-the-scenes political manipulation; and if its present head is out of sympathy with the present government on reform, why then, off with the head.

Another myth exposed is that the SA Bureau of Racial Affairs was ever a real academic think-tank rather than a purveyor of cranky rightwing ideologies. Its flirtations with coloured "homelands" and the like were well enough known, but Professor Boshoff's rejection of the draft constitution confirms just where he stands. It also signals that SABRA, for what it is worth, will now be available as a Conservative Party rallying base. That this has lost SABRA its R70,000 annual state grant is ironic and revealing. Even when it ostensibly supported Mr P. W. Botha, did it ever deserve taxpayers' money?

So...the big shake-out in Afrikanerdom continues and the battle lines are demarcated further. The Broederbond has been saved from a rightwing hijack and an acknowledged verligte [enlightened one] installed at its head. But the Broedertwis [fighting among brothers] will continue in other institutions; and not all the victories may go to the National Party. In consequence Mr Botha is likely to "run scared," retreating even further on already over-cautious changes. Since he will never regain the trust of the right-wingers, the shape-up suggests yet another reason to re-think his reform plans so as to make them more acceptable to others.

CS0: 3400/1580

ATTEMPTS TO EVADE RIKHOTO JUDGMENT SCORED

MB142012 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jul 83 p 8

[Editorial: "Evading Rikhoto"]

[Text] The government continues to attempt to evade the consequences of the Rikhoto judgment. In terms of the Appeal Court's ruling, permanent urban rights must be granted to migrant workers who have worked for one employer for 10 years or different employers for 15 years.

But the West Rand Administration Board admits it is not implementing the decision. Instead, it is discriminating against migrant workers from the so-called independent states of Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. Those who completed their 10 or 15 years of service before independence are being given their due Section 10 urban right. But the right is being withheld from those whose service ended after independence.

WRAB's chairman, Mr John Knoetze, says: "Our interpretation is that they don't qualify, but we have referred their applications to head office for a final decision."

It is astonishing that WRAB, an administrative body, should take it upon itself to decide upon the meaning of an Appeal Court decision. If it has reasons for doubt then naturally it will refer to Pretoria: but in the meantime it has no right to refuse to implement the court's decision, and thus to restrict even further the government's announced qualified acceptance of Rikhoto.

Indeed, Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, attacks the WRAB policy as "totally unlawful." This is on top of her previous accusation against WRAB that it responded to applications for Rikhoto rights with "a clear policy of delay." Mrs Duncan knows what she is speaking about--her years-long opposition to influx control has made her probably the country's foremost authority on the subject.

One consequence of WRAB's action is to show up yet again the fundamentally racist nature of separate development and the creation of the "homelands." Without wishing to be disrespectful to immigrants, the fact is that people

from Britain, Holland, Germany, Israel, Portugal, Greece or wherever are all made welcome here--provided they are white. They can work and live virtually where they please--certainly in the most desirable parts of the country--travel as they please and even qualify for state pensions at the higher level ordained for whites. But not so for South Africans who happen to be black--they must live in ghetto areas placed well outside cities and villages, their movements are severely restricted, and a lifetime of work in helping to build up South Africa is rewarded by a low-grade state pension.

And even though their tribal "homelands" get what is called independence, they remain subject to the same harsh conditions of control. Independence does not give them any escape from their colour or from racial discrimination.

Could the dishonesty of the "freedom" promised by separate development possibly be more manifest?

CSO: 3400/1644

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG COMMENTS ON MOFELI'S EXPULSION

MB131607 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "The Lesotho Parliament"]

[Text] It is to be hoped that the international community so frequently approached by Lesotho for economic and other aid is keeping a close watch on what has been happening in that country.

The latest development in the country that never stops accusing South Africa of being undemocratic is that the leader of the opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, has been expelled from parliament because in an interview with South African television news he criticized the Jonathan government. The motion calling for Mr Mofeli's expulsion was introduced by Foreign Minister Evaristus Sekhonyana and claimed inter alia that he had said that Lesotho provided military bases to the ANC and thereby invited foreign intervention. In fact, Mr Mofeli had not said that Lesotho provided military bases to the ANC. He merely said that such a suspicion existed in South Africa, that it was impossible to check on the clandestine activities of the ANC, and that it would therefore be a good idea to remove them to other countries.

Foreign Minister Sekhonyana himself told the South African Broadcasting Corporation in an interview that it would be naive to discount the possibility that the ANC is involved in subversive acts in South Africa originating in Lesotho, but that this was being done clandestinely. If guilt is to be alleged, therefore, he is as guilty as Mr Mofeli in inviting so-called foreign intervention. Certainly, recent events underline that the Jonathan government is fighting with their backs to the wall. Because there has been no election in the past 13 years, the Basutoland Congress Party's military wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army, is attempting to sow disruption and overthrow the government by force. Mr Mofeli has now been kicked out of parliament; so another opposition voice has been stifled.

The Catholic Church, representing 40 percent of the nation, is alarmed over Lesotho's relations with the communist states and has issued repeated statements criticizing Chief Jonathan's diplomatic activities.

Chief Jonathan's attacks on South Africa at the United Nations and ANC terrorist activities out of Lesotho have annoyed South Africa to the extent where the South African Government has not only warned of further strikes at ANC bases in Lesotho, but has hinted at the removal of Lesotho workers employed in South Africa. There are 140,000 such workers constituting more than half of Lesotho's entire labor force. So such a step would be disastrous.

The reason why South Africa has taken no such drastic action yet is because it has no quarrel with the Lesotho people. It is the Jonathan government that is causing the trouble to the detriment of the nation.

CSO: 3400/1644

SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT BANK ESTABLISHED

MB301856 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1516 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Cape Town, 30 Jun (SAPA)--The Development Bank of Southern Africa, formally established in Cape Town today, will be a multilateral institution with the republics of South Africa, Transkei, Bothuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei as original members.

Other independent states in Southern Africa might also become members while the self-governing nonindependent national states would participate as constituent parts of the South African republic, according to a press statement issued at the formal signing ceremony by the participating heads of government of the bank's articles of agreement.

The nonindependent states would receive the same priority in the operations of the bank as those of the full-fledged members.

There would also be a provision for associate membership for countries outside Southern Africa, such as developed countries which might wish to contribute to the bank's resources, the statement said.

The bank would support economic development mainly by granting loans and providing technical assistance and training.

"In time it may become the most important instrument for the transfer of developed resources from the more to the less developed areas in the Southern African economic region."

The Development Bank would not be just another financial institution.

"It will specifically not compete with the well developed private financial sector of South Africa, but will only become involved in supporting activities concerned with real needs, which by their nature cannot be met by private interests."

Its operation would, therefore, be concentrated on such aspects as infrastructural development in which the private sector could not, or would not become involved because of the long repayment periods and the high proportion of indirect, nonchargeable benefits which such projects entailed.

"Acting as a catalyst for development, it will therefore not take upon itself typically private sector functions.

"It will take over and in the process rationalise the development cooperation functions of the central South African Government while providing for other member states of the bank to participate in the decision-making of these functions."

The operational activities of the bank would be aimed at sustaining the highest possible degree of efficiency and cost effectiveness by the use of a project cycle as the basis for lending.

The bank would be an instrument of economic cooperation in the Southern African region, and involvement in political, constitutional or other extra-economic issues would be specifically proscribed by its articles of agreement, the statement said.

The bank's financial resources would comprise share-capital, loans raised in the local and foreign capital markets, and contributions made to a development fund by members.

Of the initial authorised share-capital of R2,000 million, only R200 million would be paid up by the five member states in the first five years, leaving the remaining R1,800 million as a liability of the member governments against which loans could be raised in the capital markets.

Projects for which the bank would grant loans to the participating governments would in general not be able to bear market-related interest rates and redemption conditions.

Because of this, the South African Government has undertaken to make available to the bank in the first five-year period of its existence a minimum amount of \$1,500 million to be paid into a development fund administered by the bank.

This commitment would be extended annually in a five-year cycle and would permit the bank to plan ahead on a longer-term basis, and to lend out funds raised at market interest rates in the capital markets on conditions appropriate to the nature of the infrastructural projects to be financed.

The fact that the bank's headquarters would not be in Pretoria or the capital of any of the other participating states would underline its independence from political influences.

It would instead be in the Johannesburg area, which was the hub of the financial sector of southern Africa, to ensure close links between the bank and the local and international financial communities.

"As the need arises, however, branch offices can be set up in other parts of southern Africa."

CSO: 3400/1580

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKAANS STUDENTS SHOW SIGNS OF TOLERANCE

MB121011 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Chris Friemond and Helene Zampetakis]

[Text] In a move indicating growing tolerance among young Afrikaners of other peoples points of view, the Afrikaans Studentebond congress in Pretoria yesterday effectively rejected a motion criticising conscientious objectors and thanking the government for its strict action against them.

Opponents of the motion said a person had the right to decide as an individual and in terms of his faith whether or not to undergo national service.

The motion, by Mr Henk Stoker, of Potchefstroom University, asked the congress to: fully support the SADF in its defence of the country; call on conscientious objectors to obey the laws on national service in the light of the Fifth Commandment; thank the government for its strict action against conscientious objectors and ask it to continue its action.

Mr Stoker said a person underwent national service as an organ of the state and not as an individual.

Miss Irma van Rensburg, also of Potchefstroom University said a person could be justified, in certain circumstances, in opposing the authority of the state. A "war psychosis" already existed among Afrikaners and it was not necessary to make it worse, she said.

An amendment to the motion, proposing the scrapping of the second and third points because they questioned the faith of an individual and tried to prescribe to him, was carried by a majority vote.

The first point of the motion was then carried unanimously.

The Studentebond generally maintained a united front on the first day of its annual congress despite the widening political split in Afrikanerdom.

But with three days to go, the possibility exists that rising tensions will surface and polarise the organisation.

In his opening address, ASB President Mr Andre Bartlett called for unity and said: "That we are politically divided is a fact that cannot be explained away. The existence of differences of opinion and of different political parties is also not necessarily wrong, but a sign of healthy democracy."

In an obvious acknowledgement that the ASB executive was in danger of falling into the hands of one or other of the two factions struggling for Afrikaner supremacy, Mr Bartlett said the organisation should distance itself from "attempts to force colourless uniformity of thoughts" onto the ASB and from attempts to draw the ASB and its executive into the camp of only one political party.

In an interview later, Mr Bartlett said he could not foresee a split in the ASB along party political lines.

He believed the split in the National Party and the Afrikaner Broederbond had had a positive effect on the ASB.

CSO: 3400/1644

SOUTH AFRICA

PIET KOORNHOF COMMENTS ON LANDMARK RIKHOTO JUDGMENT

MB010814 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 01 Jul 83

[Text] Cooperation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof has given indications on how he will implement the landmark Rikhoto judgment. He has told a news conference in Cape Town that he would not block the granting of Section 10 rights to migrant workers with 15 years of service with more than one employer. However, Koornhof said migrant workers with lodger's permits will not be able to bring their families to the city because, he said, a lodger's permit would not be acceptable as approved accommodation. His statement follows considerable confusion as to whether migrant workers will be allowed urban residence rights if they worked under conditions different from those considered by the Appeals Court in the Rikhoto case.

In another development Koornhof said he would seriously consider another watershed decision handed down by the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court. The courts [word indistinct] that the legal definition of the terms idle and undesirable were incorrect. The court urged the government to scrap a section of the acts which empowers commissioners to banish so-called idle people to prison farms for up to 2 years.

CSO: 3400/1580

PARTIES ACCUSED OF FURTHERING RSA INTERESTS

MB081341 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] the member of parliament for the ruling Basotho National Party, Mr Desmond Sixishe, has alleged that the leaders of the United Democratic Party, and Marematlou Freedom Party are bought and paid for by South Africa and are being used to further the interests of that country.

Mr Sixishe was speaking on a motion by Chief (Setinane Maphheleba), requesting government to sever relations with communist countries. He said that it should be clear that Lesotho has established relations with socialist states on a government-to-government basis, and this does not in any way affect the ideological belief of individual states. He made it clear that unlike the MFP and BCP, both of which were advocating socialism in their election manifestos, the BNP never committed itself in that manner. Mr Sixishe stated that a sane political party and government should be able to adjust itself with changes.

He pointed out that all countries, with the exception of South Africa, have diplomatic relations with socialist countries and have severed relations with Taiwan. He said it would not be wise for Lesotho to continue to have relations with Taiwan when all free world countries have none.

Mr Sixishe stressed that it is an open truth that imperialistic states like South Africa continue to oppose Africans under the pretense that they are fighting the so-called communist monster.

CSO: 3400/1633

PAPER CRITICIZES RADIO COMMENTARY ON LESOTHO

MB091046 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jul 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Let's Try Diplomacy"]

[Text] It is time our country regained some civility, sophistication and maturity in handling foreign affairs. Diplomacy has two meanings, and both should be exercised by our government and state radio. The minister of foreign affairs is inclined to bluster, but now the anonymous voice of the SABC's "Current Affairs" has gone too far in imitating him. Yesterday the radio commentator launched an extraordinary personal attack on Prime Minister Jonathan of Lesotho, saying among other things that "the portly premier" had "become a menace to Southern Africa, to his own country and not least, to himself."

As a state-owned corporation, the SABC carries great responsibility in that it is seen as the voice of the nation. It has no right to indulge in personal slanging matches or to be seen as stirring up internal dissension in a neighbouring state. One questions the necessity for SABC having "editorials" at the (the BBC does not), but if it is felt they are needed, then it had better exercise some responsibility. The sledgehammer style is immature and counter-productive.

Only a month ago, after a meeting between Mr Botha and his Lesotho counterpart, it appeared that differences between the two countries had been cooled down. But now, Mr Botha is back on the boil again and the SABC has over-zealously followed suit. It would be better occupied in analysing what went wrong.

CSO: 3400/1633

SOUTH AFRICA

STUDENT GROUP OPPOSES CONSTITUTION PLAN

MB071623 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1455 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Cape Town, 7 Jul (SAPA)--The National Union of South African Students [NUSAS] is to intensify its campaign against the new constitution.

The president, Miss Kate Philip, said in an interview that NUSAS would take the campaign to the five English-speaking university campuses in the next few months.

She said NUSAS had partially tested students' responses to the draft constitution through surveys on most of the campuses.

"Many students seem confused about the fact that the new constitution is presented in the mass media as a step in the right direction, while it is clear that, in fact, it entrenches apartheid and is premised on the irreversibility of the bantustan," Miss Philip said.

"We will do our best to clarify these issues to get a united opposition."

This had been decided at the annual NUSAS "festival"--entitled Beyond Reform: The Challenge of Change--in Cape Town this week.

CSO: 3400/1580

SOUTH AFRICA

FIRST INDIAN NIC EXECUTIVE MEETING IN 15 YEARS

MB011110 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The Natal Indian Congress is holding an historic meeting in Durban. It is the first time that the executives of the NIC has been able to meet in 15 years. The delegates include at least four people whose banning orders expired last night. The meeting was addressed by (George Soopersadh), who has been banned for a total of 9 years.

[Begin recording] Banning orders on many democratic South Africans have not been reimposed is of great significance and is a landmark in the people's struggle for freedom. The struggle waged over the past few years has demonstrated beyond any doubt that bannings and other forms of repression would not stem the people's onward march towards democracy and justice. I express the solidarity of the old congress movement with those who are still banned.
[end recording]

CS0: 3400/1580

PAPER QUESTIONS HARSH RESPONSE TO TERRORISM

MB301315 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jun 83 p 10

[Editorial: "The Cycle of Violence"]

[Text] The chief of the SADF warns South Africans to prepare themselves psychologically for "the war ahead"...and coincidentally two more bombs go off, destroying government offices in Roodepoort. Is this to be the accepted pattern of life in South Africa? Or are there still alternatives to the slide towards incipient civil war?

We believe there are; but to achieve them will require a major reappraisal by the state and its voting citizens of what kind of future they envisage. The important clue is to be found in that same address by General Constand Viljoen, where he spoke of winning "hearts and minds" among the populace. These days that voice of reason is generally muffled by the drumbeat of war--and the explosions. The general was also right in saying that South Africa should not react as terrorists expect it to. Wise political solutions, not wild anger, should be the response. Racial polarisation should be avoided.

Of course law and order must be preserved. But this will not be achieved, except in a very short-term sense, in cross-border raids, nor in hanging terrorists. Nor in harsh laws which drive men to desperate extremes. Yesterday a dying man of 74, Oscar Mpetha, was jailed for five years. The judge who found him guilty of terrorism said he would have suspended the whole sentence had not the law made five years mandatory. Consider: does a law like this do anything to win hearts and minds? Or does it merely bring confrontation closer?

CSO: 3400/1580

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT POLICY CREATES BLACK HOUSING CRISIS

MB111413 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0815 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Cape Town, 11 Jul (SAPA)--Government policy had created a black housing crisis of alarming proportions in the Cape peninsula which could have seriously aggravated social problems within the community, according to research findings.

Mrs Kim Elias, of the sociology department's research unit at the University of Stellenbosch, published her findings in a paper entitled "The Provision of Urban Black Housing in the Peninsula Between 1900 and 1982."

According to the paper, the crisis--which began at the turn of the century--had now reached the stage where at least 10,000 additional family dwelling units were required to alleviate critical overcrowding and squatter conditions in the townships.

Throughout the period covered by the paper, responsible authorities had responded "only when housing conditions had deteriorated to such a level that they were perceived as a threat to the well-being of the wider community."

For example, Mrs Elias writes, the first "native location" of Uitvlugt (later Ndabeni) was established in 1901 as a result of the outbreak of bubonic plague in Cape Town.

Guguletu, and in particular the Nyanga Transit Camp, were developed in response to the "appalling" squatter conditions at Windermere and other areas in the peninsula. New Crossroads was initiated in response to squatter conditions, which had led to the proclamation of Crossroads as an emergency camp.

Mrs Elias writes that the government's coloured labour preference policy in the western Cape has further aggravated the crisis since 1948.

The policy of limiting and systematically reducing the number of blacks in the area had strongly influenced decisions on the provision of housing.

An attempt had been made to limit the demand for family dwellings in the urban areas of the peninsula and the Eiselen Line area by providing hostel accommodation for single migrant workers.

However, Mrs Elias writes, the consistent growth in the peninsula's black population during the past three decades--from 60,000 in 1960 to 180,400 in 1980--suggested that these expectations of central government were not realised.

The net effect had been that the housing backlog had continued to grow, increasing squatting and overcrowding.

As a result of the housing crisis, the paper suggested that "serious social problems will develop within the community, if they have not already manifested themselves."

CSO: 3400/1644

GOVERNMENT BEGINS HOUSING SALES TO BLACKS

MB010752 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The sale of almost one-half million housing units by the state, local authorities, and administration boards to the public begins today. The sale is being organized by the Department of Community Development and follows, among other things, the recommendations of the (Steyn) Commission on the financing of housing for members of the black communities.

The sales coordinator of the Department of Community Development, Mr (Johan Kruger), has said in Pretoria that an estimated 350,000 housing units have already been identified by local authorities and administration boards for sale to blacks. Mr (Kruger) said that building societies have given tremendous support to the campaign and that one society had already earmarked 100 million rand for the project. Building societies fix certain conditions for all financing, and the same condition would apply to members of different population groups. Building societies were prepared to accept much lower standards for housing than in the past.

Mr (Kruger) said that although the scheme was aimed mainly at houses, there were no limitations on the sale of flats under the sectional title scheme with services. Preference was, however, being given to houses and stands with services because there was still uncertainty over who would be responsible for the administration of flats in a relatively unsophisticated community.

CSO: 3400/1580

ROLES OF BLACK FARMERS, U.S. FIRMS DISCUSSED

MB071709 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1636 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Cape Town, 7 Jul (SAPA)--A call for black farmers to unionise to negotiate more successfully with the government was made at the 19th Annual Conference of NAFCOC in Cape Town.

Addressing the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce on making black agriculture in South Africa more productive, Dr S. I. Ijijorokisa, of SWA/Namibia, compared the well-developed white agricultural sector with the under-developed black one.

White chainstore groups were today challenged to fight for blacks to be allowed to trade in white areas. This would establish their credentials for trading in the black areas, the general secretary of the Transkei Chamber of Commerce, Mr A. S. Nkonyeni, said at the 19th Annual Conference of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce.

Greatly improved opportunities for black housing are seen in the government's new housing policy by Dr Robin Lee of the Urban Foundation. At the 19th Annual NAFCOC Conference at the Good Hope Centre, Cape Town, Dr Lee said today that in terms of the government's acceptance of the Viljoen Commission's recommendations, the scope of black participation in urban development and control of their own housing affairs had improved considerably.

South African companies had a better record for helping black industrialists than American ones, the acting general manager of the Small Business Development Corporation (Northern Region), Mr A. M. Kedzierski told the NAFCOC conference today.

Mr Kedzierski, told the conference he was amazed that NAFCOC had been unable to get more companies to allow black-owned companies to manufacture under licence or sub-assemble. I have personally spent many hours trying to convince--even coerce--overseas companies to give work to our industrialists, especially those companies who stand up in public and make speeches about their assistance to the less privileged sector of our economy. So far I have found those organisations to be less helpful than one would have liked them to have been, or as one has read about in the newspapers. There seems to be a massive difference between what some, especially American companies say and what they actually do. We have met with better success with the South African-oriented companies and even smaller companies, Mr Kedzierski reported.

CSO: 3400/1580

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FEDERAL SYSTEM SUGGESTED--President Matanzima of Transkei and the chief ministers of Lebowa, Gazankulu and Qwa Qwa have criticized the government's constitutional proposals, but at a meeting at Kempton Park they admitted that so far black leaders in South Africa had failed to come to an agreement on an alternative solution. The meeting of black leaders was convened by Dr Phatudi of Lebowa to discuss a federal system for the country. The summit was also attended by representatives of Venda and KaNgwane, and it was decided to meet again on October 5. [Text] [MB111849 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Jul 83]

'GREATER SOUTH AFRICA'--The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Phatudi, has issued a document in the Legislative Assembly at Seshego in which he said that the representatives of black governments who attended a meeting at Kempton Park on Monday have resolved to work for the establishment of a greater South Africa based on nonracialism and democracy. The meeting was convened by Dr Phatudi and attended by President Matanzima of Transkei, the chief minister of kwaZulu, Gazankulu, and Qwa Qwa, and representatives of Venda and KaNgwane, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, and kwaNdebele were not represented. It says that they have also resolved to determine a constitutional arrangement through consultation, discussion and consensus, to build bridges between groups and communities, and pursue dialog as the most constructive method for solving problems and seeking answers to difficult questions. The document says they have further resolved to resist the importation of alien ideologies, to promote international cooperation, peace and security, and to enlist the support of free Africa, the OAU and so-called Frontlines States. [Text] [MB131651 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Jul 83]

LABOR LIAISON OFFICIALS--The governments of Bophuthatswana and South Africa have reached an agreement in terms of the labor agreement between the countries to appoint labor liaison officials at the labor bureaus in South Africa. The first of these officials will be appointed to the Roslyn Labor Bureau in the Pretoria area. The official will act as a mediator between Bophuthatswana citizens, administration board officers, and employers, should differences arise. [Text] [MB141302 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 15 Jul 83]

URBAN RESIDENCE FOR BLACKS--The position regarding urban residence in South Africa for blacks from homelands which have opted for independence have been clarified. A statement has been released today by the head of the West Rand Administration Board, (Jon Knoetze). He says qualification endorsement for documents of blacks from the normally independent states could only be applied for if those qualifications were obtained before independence. (Knoetze) says he wishes to make it clear that people who obtained qualification before independence may apply and will get the endorsement in terms of the Rikhotso judgment. However, he has added, there is doubt as to whether people who claimed to have acquired qualification after independence would qualify. [Text] [MB151632 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 15 Jul 83]

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES--Preventing the media from publishing every speech made in parliament would be tantamount to closing down of parliament itself. That is the view of opposition media spokesperson Alex Boraine. Boraine was speaking at a 1-day seminar on the freedom of South African media organized by the Pretoria Press Club. He has urged cabinet ministers to stop threatening the media not to report controversial parliamentary debates. He said such threats are creating an impression that an attempt is being made to intimidate the media. He has also described such intimidation as unnecessary and dangerous. He has also asked newspaper editors not to ask for permission to print any speech which is made in parliament. Boraine said the law on this issue is clear and that editors have the right to report as much as he and others have the right to speak, without hindrance. [Text] [MB141402 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 14 Jul 83]

GOVERNMENT NEWS CURBS--Professor Mike Hough of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria says government-imposed news blackouts on terrorist activity could invite disaster. Addressing the 1-day seminar on media freedom organized by the Pretoria Press Club, he said the public had a right to know and preventing the spread of chaos and rumors was an important aspect of reporting on terrorist incidents. [Text] [MB141204 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 14 Jul 83]

HOMELANDS WELCOME HOUSING FINANCING--The chief minister of Lebowa, Gazankulu, and KwaNdebele have welcomed the announcement by the minister of cooperation and development, Dr Koornhof, that permission has been granted to building societies and private bodies to help people in the national states to own their own houses. Dr Phatidi of Lebowa said it was a step in the right direction, but a close look would have to be taken at the issue of people who wanted to build on communal land. Professor Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu said this move would contribute towards a feeling of security and would help to stabilize family life. Mr Skosana of KwaNdebele said it was becoming more obvious that the private sector would have to become involved in the development of the national states because those states were not yet in a position to fulfill all their own needs. [Text] [MB081725 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Jul 83]

RAILWAY LINE BIDS INVITED--First tenders have been called for the construction of a railway line connecting Richard's Bay and Durban with the eastern Transvaal and possibly Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi through Swaziland. The project has been initiated by the South African Transport Services and Swaziland Railways and entails construction of a railway line from Komatipoort to Border Gate and from there to the Mpaka Junction, a section to be completed by Swaziland Railways. These sections will then make up a continuous line running from Durban through Swaziland to the eastern Transvaal, which links up to the north. [Text] [MB100556 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jul 83]

GAZAKULU HOMELAND ELECTIONS SCHEDULED--Giyani, 30 Jun (SAPA)--The third Gazankulu general election will be held on 7 September this year. The legislative assembly consists of 68 members, of whom 42 are designated and 26 are elected by the citizens. There are four electoral divisions in Gazankulu, namely, Giyani (capital), Malamulele, Mhala, and Ritavi. There will also be polling stations outside Gazankulu, SAPA's correspondent reports. The chief minister, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, has already been designated as a member of the legislative assembly by the Bankuna Tribal Authority in the Ritavi constituency, on 8 June. Two other ministers of his cabinet, Mr J. B. Mnisi, minister of agriculture, and Mr S. A. Manzini, minister of finance, are designated members from the Mhala constituency. [Text] [MB300939 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0917 GMT 30 Jun 83]

THABA NCHU AREA TRANSFER DELAYED--Pretoria, 7 Jul (SAPA)--The Thaba Nchu technical committee held its third meeting with the Department of Cooperation and Development in Pretoria today and decided the date of the handing over of Thaba Nchu to Bophuthatswana will be postponed for two months. A spokesman for the department of cooperation and development said today the handing over of Thaba Nchu from South Africa to Bophuthatswana would now take place on 1 October because of "practical problems discovered during the meeting." [Text] [MB071602 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1516 GMT 7 Jul 83]

MASA REPORT ON DETAINEES--Cape Town.--The assembly of the World Medical Association is to be held for the first time in South Africa in 1985. This was announced in Cape Town on Thursday by Dr James Sammons, chief executive officer of the American Medical Association. At a Press conference Dr Sammons said the Medical Association of South Africa had done a "superb job" with its ad hoc report into the treatment of prisoners and detainees. He said he did not wish to criticise the South African Government and was sure it had done what it thought was correct. Maltreatment of prisoners was unfortunate and happened, even in the United States, "far more than any of us like, or that anyone is willing, to acknowledge. "It is not unique to this country. It is not unique to any country in the world. It happens in the biggest democracy in the world. It happens, unfortunately, far too often." He said that wherever people were incarcerated there were problems, though this did not excuse the problems. "We have had instances in our country where police became overzealous, where prison guards became overzealous and injuries and deaths occurred."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jul 83 p 9]

ANTI-TERRORIST FUND--The State President's Fund reached the R1-million mark yesterday when Dr Dawid de Villiers, on behalf of Sasol, presented the fund with a R25 000 cheque in Pretoria. Dr De Villiers, chairman of Sasol, said: "Companies earn their profits within the confines of a specific community and that creates a responsibility towards the needs of such communities. "The State President's Fund serves such a worthy cause that it deserves the support of major companies," Dr De Villiers said.--Sapa.
[Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jul 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1621

ANC EXILE MISSION EFFECTIVELY ELIMINATED

MB011149 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Jun 83 p 10

[Article by Patrick Bulger, THE STAR's Foreign News Service, from Mbabane]

[Text] Five years after banishing the Pan Africanist Congress, Swaziland has neutralised the African National Congress in favour of a more lucrative and secure relationship with a white-ruled South Africa.

According to sources close to the ANC, increasingly close co-operation between the two governments has effectively eliminated the ANC's exile mission in Swaziland and infiltration through the kingdom had been made almost impossible.

The present nadir in the ANC's Swaziland government relationship (especially since the death of King Sobhuza II last year) and the kingdom's tough stance on guerrillas operating from its territory represents the second major setback to exiled nationalist groups fighting white rule.

In 1978, Swaziland expelled more than 40 prominent PAC members, a move that significantly weakened the organisation's Southern African base. The sources pointed out, however, that the clampdown did not necessarily spell good news for South Africa.

They said it had helped strengthen the case of hardliners pushing the ANC to adopt a more effective weapon against National Party rule. Attacks like the recent Pretoria bomb blast would become the pattern, while symbols of Western investment in South Africa would increasingly become targets, they said.

The past year has been an unqualified failure to ANC planners, who had counted on Swaziland playing a more prominent role in the subcontinental power struggle. Conversely, relations between South Africa and Swaziland have never been better, observers say.

"In terms of ANC strategy, Swaziland was very important until a year ago. It was convenient for guerrillas coming from Maputo, its borders were largely unguarded and it was relatively easy to infiltrate into Natal and the Eastern Transvaal," said one observer, who receives reliable information from the ANC in Mozambique.

The organised ANC infrastructure in Swaziland has been crippled. Although the South African community is a few thousand strong, the proportion involved in ANC activities is a handful, fewer than 30.

Recently, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, told THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND that South Africa would not launch a military strike against Swaziland as the kingdom was taking active steps to curb the ANC.

Although observers discount the possibility of any written agreement between the two countries at this stage, they feel an agreement was probably reached during extensive negotiations over the transfer of land.

Although the clampdown began in earnest after the Maseru raid, observers see as significant a number of developments that actually preceded the renewed and more immediate threat of South African retaliation.

The most significant development that gave early warning that the kingdom intended shifting from its declared policy of neutrality in Southern Africa came when the ANC's chief representative, Mr Stanley Madzibela, was expelled. He has not been replaced.

Shortly afterwards, another prominent activist and regional head of the South African Council of Trade Unions, Mr Petrus Nzima, was killed by a bomb near Manzini.

Without their two influential executives ANC guerrillas came under increasing pressure as the judiciary began handing down stiffer sentences to refugees caught in possession of arms of war.

The ANC also suffered another serious setback with King Sobhuza died in August. Although the king had always been careful not to be seen giving active support to the organisation, he knew and respected its leadership and had sufficient status to often withstand South African pressure.

His death allowed a deeply conservative element within the government to push through its revised hardline policy on the ANC in return for a more comfortable relationship with Pretoria.

Its hand was further strengthened by the Maseru raid, which sparked widescale arrests and deportations of ANC activists. The South African strike on Maputo was followed by yet another spate of arrests.

The firing of former Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini probably removed the last remaining influential ANC sympathiser within the government.

Observers feel Swaziland will not go so far as actually banning the ANC from its soil and point to its standing within OAU and Third World circles as the reason.

CSO: 3400/1581

AMNESTY LAW ADOPTED, SEEN AS PROOF OF DEMOCRACY

Law Provides General Amnesty

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23 May 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] On Saturday, at the end of a long plenary session, the commissioners of the people adopted the bill providing for general amnesty, submitted last 18 May to the office of the legislative Council by the president-founder of the MPR, president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. The object of this bill is to decree a general amnesty for all Zairians convicted on grounds of endangering state security, or subjected to sanctions by the Central Committee of the MPR on grounds of serious infraction of party discipline or having attempted to challenge the basic choices of the Popular Movement of the Revolution.

It also applies to all Zairians residing abroad who have in speech, in writing or in any way whatever, injured the sovereignty of the state.

In revealing the contents of the text to the elected representatives of the people, the representative of the executive and commissioner of state for justice, Citizen Mozagba Ngbuka, first described the amnesty as "the setting aside of an offence noted by the legislative, of which the effect is the abolition of a state action or the remission of an imposed sentence," before specifying the motives behind the presidential measure.

On this subject, Citizen Mozagba indicated that wishing to celebrate by an act of clemency the 16th anniversary of the MPR and his first official appearance as marshal of Zaire, the president-founder of the MPR, president of the republic, has taken this measure of general amnesty.

The latter, he said, concerns three categories of citizens, namely, persons convicted under a final verdict or being sued on grounds of injury to state security, those prohibited from exercising their civil and political rights or from entering public or parastatal service because of infringement of MPR discipline, and lastly, all Zairians living abroad having in speech, in writing or in any other way, committed offences against the security and the institutions of the Republic of Zaire.

Out of the general debate that followed the speech by the representative of the executive, there emerged the outline and the intentions to be expressed

in the text.

This bill, which was then submitted for presidential approval, included four articles. And the head of state promulgated the act last Saturday.

In addition, the commissioners of the people, members of the political commission, will next Monday resume at the National Palace the deliberations adjourned on the occasion of holding the festivities of the MPR's 16th anniversary.

Text Published

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23 May 83 p 13

[Text of Act No 83-007 of 21 May 1983 on general amnesty; text of Justiciary Organization Ordinance No 83-127 of 21 May 1983 on establishment of Higher Council of the Magistrature]

[Text] Last 21 May, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko promulgated the general amnesty act and signed an ordinance providing for the establishment of the Higher Council of the Magistrature.

Here is the wording of these two decisions in its entirety:

Act No 83-007 of 21 May providing for general amnesty:

The Legislative Council has adopted

The president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, president of the republic [as published]

Article 1: General amnesty is granted to all Zairians being prosecuted or having been convicted by definitive verdict on grounds of offenses against the security of the state.

Article 2: The benefit of this general amnesty is also extended to all Zairians prohibited from exercising their civil and political rights or taking public or parastatal office on grounds of infringement of the discipline of the Popular Movement of the Revolution.

Article 3: General amnesty is also granted to all Zairians living abroad who have in speech, in writing, or in any other way whatsoever endangered the security of the state, provided that they return to this country at latest by 30 June 1983.

Article 4: This act takes effect as of the date of promulgation.

Done at Kinshasa, 21 May 1983.

Judiciary Organization Ordinance No 83-127 of 21 May 1983 providing for the establishment of the Higher Council of the Magistrature

The president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, president of the republic,

In view of the constitution, particularly Article 45,

In view of Act-Ordinance No 82-018 of 31 March 1982 providing for the status of magistrates, especially Articles 12, 38, 40, 41, and 42,

Upon the proposal of the commissioner of state for justice,

The Executive Council being in agreement,

Orders:

Chapter 1: Concerning general provisions

Article 1: The Higher Council of the Magistrature created by Act-Ordinance No 82-018 of 31 March 1982 is commissioned to give opinions concerning the promotion of magistrates of the bench and of the state ministry.

The Higher Council of the Magistrature also exercises disciplinary power over magistrates of the bench and of the public prosecutor's department.

Its members are bound to secrecy concerning deliberations.

Chapter 2: Concerning the Higher Council of the Magistrature, sitting as a consultative organ with respect to the promotion of magistrates

Section 1: Concerning composition and functions

Article 2:

The Higher Council of the Magistrature sitting on the subject of promotion of magistrates is composed of 15 regular members and 15 surrogate members designated by the president of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, president of the republic, upon the proposal of the commissioner of state for justice in the following conditions:

Three regular members and their surrogates from the Supreme Court of Justice,
Three regular members and their surrogates from the public prosecutor's office attached to that court,

Nine regular members and their surrogates from the other courts, tribunals, and public prosecutor's departments.

Article 3: The Higher Council of the Magistrature is presided over by the president of the president of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, president of the republic.

The commissioner of state for justice is by right its vice president.

Article 13: The members of the Higher Council of the Magistrature concerned in the deliberations do not take part in them and are replaced by their surrogates.

Chapter 3: Concerning the Higher Council of the magistrature, sitting in disciplinary jurisdiction over magistrates

Article 14: The members of the Higher Council of the Magistrature sitting in disciplinary jurisdiction over magistrates are all the magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice and the general bench of the republic, the appellate courts, and the Court for the Security of the State, as well as those of the general benches associated with them who are practicing and have not incurred any disciplinary penalties during the preceding 12 months.

Article 15: The chamber of the Higher Council of the Magistrature instituted in connection with the Supreme Court of Justice and in connection with each appellate court or the Court of State Security is presided over by the first president of each of these courts when the magistrate being prosecuted is from the state ministry, by the public prosecutor of the republic connected with the appellate court or the State Security Court when the magistrate being prosecuted belongs to the bench.

Article 16: The chamber of the Higher Council of the Magistrature instituted in connection with the Supreme Court of Justice and in connection with each court of appeal or the State Security Court is composed of three members.

The president of this chamber is assisted by two magistrates, one from the bench and one from the public ministry, the first designated by the jurisdiction head, and the second by the ex-officio head of the bench. These two magistrates must be of a rank equal to or higher than that of the magistrate being prosecuted.

However, in the event that it is impossible to find a magistrate of a rank equal to or higher than that of the magistrate being prosecuted, the president of the chamber takes a magistrate of lower rank to complete the bench.

The chamber meets with the cooperation of the highest-ranking clerk attached to this court.

Article 17: In case of absence or hindrance, the president of the chamber of the Higher Council of the Magistrature is replaced, as in his ordinary functions.

Article 18: The commissioner of state for justice is charged with the execution of the present ordinance which becomes effective on the date of signature

Done at Kinshasa, 21 May 1983

Sé Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, Marshal

Article 4: The mandate of the Higher Council of the Magistrature runs for 4 years, renewable once.

In the event of an office falling vacant, the surrogate completes the mandate for the period remaining.

Article 5: During their mandate, the members of the Higher Council of the Magistrature may not be subjected to transfers.

Article 6: The commissioner of state for justice designates a magistrate charged with the responsibilities of secretary to the Higher Council of the Magistrature, according to the modalities that it determines.

The Higher Council of the Magistrature meets in the place indicated in the meeting notification.

Article 7: The operating funds for the Higher Council of the Magistrature are included in the budget of the Justice department.

Article 8: The president of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, president of the republic, provides for the replacement of the members of the Higher Council of the Magistrature at least 30 days before the end of their mandate.

Section 2 Concerning procedure:

Article 9: The Higher Council of the Magistrature meets upon convocation by its president, or, should the situation arise, that of its vice president.

Notice of the meeting is sent 15 full days before the meeting, and indicates the agenda.

Article 10: The deliberations of the Higher Council of the Magistrature are valid only if at least 11 of its members are present in addition to the president or vice president.

Any member who is unable to attend is replaced by his surrogate.

The Higher Council of the Magistrature formulates its opinions by absolute majority vote.

Article 11: The commissioner of state for justice communicates to the Higher Council of the Magistrature all vacancies of office, as well as the list of magistrates eligible to be appointed to those posts, accompanied by the evaluations by their hierarchical chiefs over the 3 preceding years.

The Higher Council of the Magistrature may designate one of its members to examine all the files at the Department of Justice and report back to it.

Article 12: The Higher Council of the Magistrature selects for each post, and in order of preference, three candidates of whom the commissioner of state for justice will propose one to the president of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, president of the republic, giving the reasons for his choice.

AZAP Praises Law

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 30 May 83 pp 1, 10

[Statement by the Zairian Press Agency: "Amnesty: A Fresh Proof of Democracy"]

[Text] "If all those people come home, or if they are freed, will they mend their ways?" That reflexion by a young professional, made during a discussion about the general amnesty measure announced by the president-founder of the MPR, expresses a certain state of mind being demonstrated in the country, although the measure has been very favorably received.

According to a recent survey by the Zairian Press Agency, national opinion appears very satisfied with this presidential decision that is likely to strengthen the national consensus. People are already thinking about this or that person, well known because of having held important positions of responsibility, and wondering how these [as published] prodigal sons greeted this favor from the father of the nation at a time when they were not expecting it.

Indeed, the measure surprised all Zairians. Certainly, after the announcement that the president-founder was to address the nation before the military parade on 19 May, activist men and women were expecting something important. But expectations were more concerned with economic and social problems, very far from involving an area that is a matter for the sole authority of the head of the party.

AZAP [Zairian Press Agency]'s survey also reveals a certain divergence of views, as the comment referred to above shows. But this divergence of opinion concerns less the measure itself than the role that all the former exiles and political prisoners will have to play within the party-state.

Young professionals in particular are showing their uneasiness regarding the opportuneness of systematizing this type of political and social promotion, in that the 19 May gesture of presidential magnanimity is not the first of its kind.

As far back as 1970, against all expectations and to mark the beginning of a new mandate, Mobutu the Guide used his constitutional prerogatives on behalf of all the leaders of the rebellion that had put the country to fire and the sword. many of them returned from exile and are now buckled down to the country's development.

Today we are faced with a similar situation. It is not impossible that this time, too, to make it very clear that amnesty is pardon, that is to say, the remission of the offense committed, the Father of the Nation may call upon certain former exiles or political prisoners to help him in the work of national recovery.

The fact that the general amnesty measure has been received in various ways around the country is an eloquent demonstration that the exercise of democracy in our country is a reality.

The Zairian citizen, who is a party activist, is free to express his opinion on all the decisions of the higher authorities. But he does it within the strict framework determined by the constitution, namely, within the Popular Movement of the Revolution, the country's sole political institution, and, above all, the sole source of power and lawfulness in Zaire.

12149

CSO: 3419/1015

BRIEFS

UNIFORMED BANDITS HIJACK TRUCKS--Eight heavily armed bandits, four of them in army combat uniforms, shot and wounded a lorry mate on a truck carrying cement along the Chingola-Solwezi road on Friday night. A spokesman for the Solwezi General Hospital confirmed that Mr (Eli Mwanambe), aged (29), was admitted to the male surgical ward with gunshot wounds in the right shoulder. Mr (Mwanambe) underwent an emergency operation to remove the bullets, and the spokesman described the patient's condition as fair and improving. Northwestern Divisional Police Chief (MacDonald Mumba) also confirmed the incident, in which two Mercedes trucks valued at 150,000 Kwacha were stolen. The vehicles, loaded with cement, had trailers removed before being driven into a neighboring country. [Text] [MB111023 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Jul 83]

EUROPEAN TOURISTS STILL MISSING--Lusaka, 8 Jul (AFP)--In spite of search operations undertaken by boat and helicopters, no traces of the European tourists that disappeared about a week ago on Lake Tanganyika in northern Zambia have been found, a spokesman of the Danish Embassy in Lusaka stated on Friday. According to the spokesman, Mr Dane Torven Augustinu (Danish), Mr Jaan Beaudoin (Belgian), Mrs Trix Oosthuizen (Dutch), and Mrs Nolene Delaney (Irish) boarded a small boat last Saturday and were seen for the last time by fishermen on that day. Their disappearance was reported on Monday by some friends in the town of Mbala (north of the country). Lake Tanganyika is the second largest in Africa with a surface area of 31,900 square km (almost as big as Belgium) and a maximum depth of 1,435 meters. A small portion of the lake is in Zambian territory. Zaire and Tanzania share the largest part. [Text] [AB082107 Paris AFP in French 1334 GMT 8 Jul 83]

BARTER OPERATION PROTOCOLS SUSPENDED--The government has suspended all barter operation protocols following reports that some goods from certain foreign countries mysteriously appeared in private shops. The commerce and industry minister, Clement Mwananshiku, announced the ban in parliament yesterday, and also banned the importation of goods that are locally produced, except where it is deemed a shortage would be forthcoming. He said the government is to undertake a thorough view of all barter protocols to avoid such anomalies. [Text] [MB160719 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Jul 83]

HOLIDAY BAN REMAINS--The finance minister of state, (Jameson Makaluka), said yesterday that the government ban on holiday allowances will remain in force until the foreign exchange situation improves, and his counterpart in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ottewa Muskua, said the government has no intentions of closing down any of its missions abroad despite the poor state of the Zambian economy. The two ministers were speaking in parliament when answering two separate questions from a back bencher who wanted to know when the suspension on holiday allowances would be lifted and why some embassies have not been closed in view of the economic crisis. If the country was going through economic difficulties the need for foreign exchange missions was even more vital to maintain the country's image abroad. He continued to say that foreign relations played a crucial role in maintaining relations with other countries and in much needed assistance in numerous fields of development. [Text] [MB151232 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jul 83]

CSO: 3400/1652

ZIMBABWE

JOHANNESBURG SAYS OPPRESSION IN ZIMBABWE INCREASING

MB181714 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "Human Rights in Zimbabwe"]

[Text] Zimbabwe today, far from being an example in Africa of peace and conciliation, freedom, and prosperity, as promised by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in the heady days of independence has sunk to levels of violence and oppression worse than under previous white governments. This has been said before by, among others, Mr Joshua Nkomo, self-exiled opposition leader and former ally of Mr Mugabe in the bush war prior to independence. Now it has come from another black leader, former Prime Minister Bishop Able Muzorewa.

At his first press conference since independence 3 years ago, Bishop Muzorewa slammed his successor's government for suppression and oppression of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, and freedom of worship. He was speaking after the violent disruption of his service to dedicate a new church in Chitungwiza near Harare. Thugs led by a man on a motorcycle bearing government registration plates hurled stones at the church and about 1,000 worshippers while police, he said, stood idly by.

Bishop Muzorewa branded the government as antichurch, anti-God, antipeace, and anti-unity, adding that church services and funerals of people belonging to opposition parties were frequently attacked. The young men and women who died for black majority rule, he said, must be turning in their graves to witness that we are now more oppressed than in the days of white rule.

Bishop Muzorewa, who is head of the United States-based United Methodist Church, said the church in Zimbabwe was suffering a form of persecution and that other church leaders agreed with him but would be scared to death to admit it in public. A few months ago, at the height of the atrocities in Matabeleland, the Roman Catholic Church monthly publication (MOTO) said there was an air of fear and horror in parts of Zimbabwe, worse than during the pre-independence war, and that the events have received little coverage in the country's media.

The Zimbabwe parliament recently extended the state of emergency for another 6 months, as it has done since April 1980. It should perhaps have done so, this time, indefinitely.

CSO: 3400/1634

MUGABE STRESSES DETERMINATION FOR UNITY

MB030641 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has expressed government's determination to unite all Zimbabweans and fulfill their aspirations. Addressing mass rallies at Nkosikazi and Nkai in Matabeleland yesterday, Comrade Mugabe emphasized that the government is for all people irrespective of their political affiliation. He said obstacles in the way of development will be drastically reduced if the people are united.

The prime minister stressed that curfews will only be imposed when other methods of wiping out bandits have failed. Comrade Mugabe called on the people of Matabeleland to continue cooperating with the security forces in the antidissident operations.

Comrade Mugabe expressed disappointment at parents who refuse to give their children permission to join youth brigades. He explained that youth brigades are intended to help unemployed youth, who might be tempted to take drugs because they had nothing to do. The prime minister also urged the people to start income generating projects, rather than wait for government handouts.

CSO: 3400/1620

BRIEFS

INFLUX OF REFUGEES PREDICTED--The minister of labor and social services, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, told parliament yesterday that if the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia intensifies, Zimbabwe should expect an influx of refugees. Comrade Kangai was moving the second reading of the Refugees Bill. He said it is necessary to plan for such an eventuality and also to provide for the necessary legal framework to deal with such an influx. The minister said Zimbabwe should be equipped to extend humanitarian assistance to anyone persecuted for their political and religious beliefs. In terms of the Refugees Bill, a person who enters Zimbabwe with the expressed purpose of seeking refugee status would not be returned or expelled to the country from which he would have fled. If refugee status was not granted, alternative resettlement could be arranged with the United Nations. The bill will, if sanctioned by parliament, also bring Zimbabwe into line with the 1969 OAU Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa. [Text] [MB080713 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Jul 83]

BEEF AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN--Zimbabwe and Britain have signed an aid agreement worth more than 180,000 dollars for carrying out a feasibility study aimed at improving the beef industry. The study will, among other things, look at the existing abattoir facilities, future local and export demands for beef, and the size and location of processing facilities. The agreement was signed by the deputy minister of economic planning and development, Comrade (Chimbidza Sanyangari), and the British High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr (Martin Ewan). [Excerpt] [MB142014 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Jul 83 MB]

CSO: 3400/1634

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